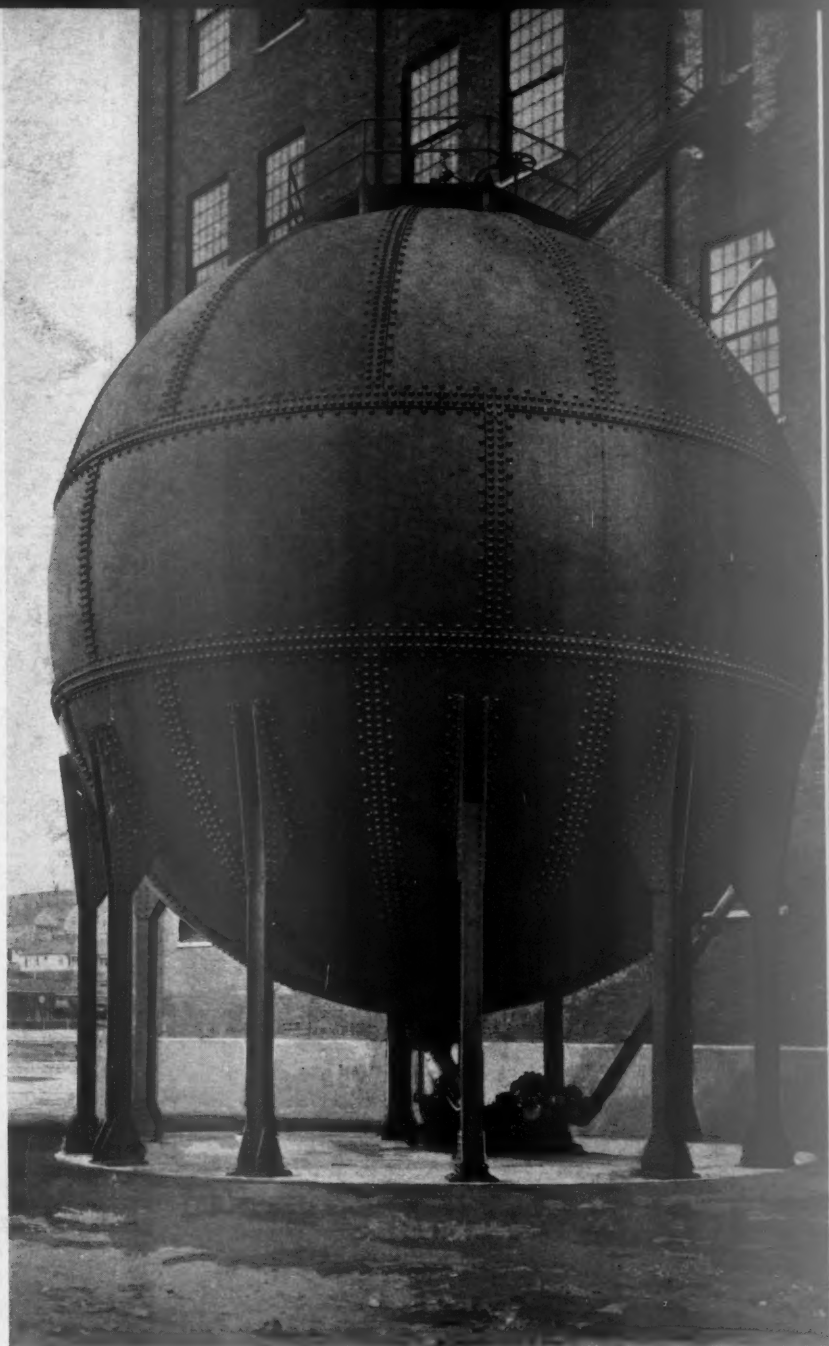


PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

APR
1931

DEPT. OF
RECORDS

NO. 1
BUREAU OF



SPHERICAL ACID ACCUMULATOR

Installed by the Soundview Pulp Company of Everett, Washington, in connection with their new sulphite cooking system. A concrete building is now being erected around the accumulator. See editorial story.

VOLUME 9
NUMBER 4
-FEBRUARY 1931-
-35 CENTS





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High Pressure Ventilation
For Pulp and Paper Drying Machines

**greater capacity — reduced pressure
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These and the many other advantages secured from its operation accounts for the rapidly increasing number of mills using this effective, economical high pressure system of ventilation. Results in nearly every instance show increased capacity, uniform drying with no wet streaks, reduction in felt costs and considerably less pressure in the dryers. It is economical to install and does not interfere with regular operation of machine. Only a small space is required for the apparatus—a basement or adjoining room is suitable. Ask us to give you its performance in mills similar to your own. Details and data on request.

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ROSS ENGINEERING OF CANADA, LIMITED
 NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

ROSS SYSTEMS
 HEATING—VENTILATING—DRYING

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STONE SLABS

Upon their harsh, grey, resistant surface the caveman graved his pictographs with mighty hammerblows.

Upon the smooth, white, pliant surface of modern paper high powered printing presses strike hammerblows a hundred times mightier, a thousand times more rapid!

Think of the great resistance, the surface strength, required of mere paper!

BUFFERED BLEACHING of fibre produces paper of greater surface strength than other bleaching processes, and satisfactory white color.

BUFFERED BLEACHING saves:

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- 2—On installation costs (no rubber lined, acid proof equipment needed).

BUFFERED BLEACHING is a process developed and perfected by Great Western engineers.

Following our long established policy of giving our customers more than the chemicals they buy, we shall furnish detailed information and operating data of the **Buffered Bleaching Process**, free, to users of Bear Brand Chlorine.

Send for information about **BUFFERED BLEACHING**.

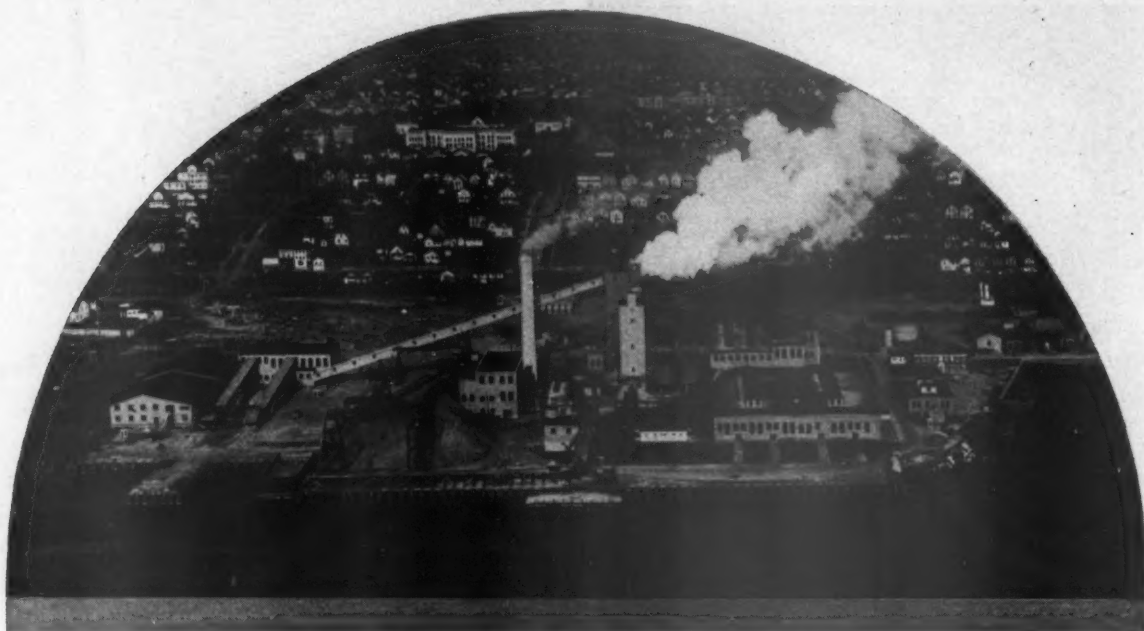
GREAT WESTERN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.

ZINC HYDROSULPHITE • CHLORANINES (from Bear Brand Chlorine and Ammonia)

9 Main Street, SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK

SEATTLE
Plant: Pittsburg, California
LOS ANGELES





THE SOUNDVIEW PULP COMPANY, EVERETT, WASH.

Recent installation of our Process at this plant has just been started into operation.

THE IMPROVED CHEMIPULP PROCESS

No matter what kind of a cooking system you are using, in order to produce a uniform pulp of high quality it is necessary that a few fundamental facts always be kept in mind.

First: Thorough penetration of each individual chip must be secured before reaction temperature is reached.

Second: Equal distribution of a uniform acid at as high a temperature as possible below 110°C. must be accomplished in the digester before actual steaming is started.

Third: Maintain uniform cooking acid both during the summer and winter.

The improved CHEMIPULP SYSTEM accomplishes all of the above for under our new methods of operation, as soon as all the air has been displaced from the digester and it is solidly filled with chips and cooking liquor, the digester filling pump is continued in operation and a relatively high pressure pumped on the digester, then the side relief and top relief valves are opened and with the digester filling pump still in operation, liquor is circulated from the ACCUMULATOR

through the digester and back to the ACCUMULATOR until not only all the air surrounding the chips but also the air and other inert gases within the chips has been substantially displaced by the cooking medium at a relatively high temperature. This precirculation back to the accumulator, which is accomplished before steaming is started places each individual chip in the same condition, that is, the chips are thoroughly penetrated with a hot uniform acid and the temperature and the acid concentration through the whole of the digester are the same.

Actual results operating as described above have shown a steam, sulphur and limestone consumption almost unbelievably low and in addition have shown yields that approach theoretical.

Any kind of pulp desired can be cooked in this manner in a relatively short time and further the uniformity and color of the whole cook is vastly improved.

Broadly protected by patents in the North American Continent and Europe.

CHEMIPULP PROCESS, Inc.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Office
3311 First Avenue South
Seattle, Wash.

Canadian Agency
319 Castle Building
Montreal, Que.

PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

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MILLER FREEMAN, President
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HARLAN SCOTT, Editor

HARRY L. POTTER, Managing Editor
KEMPER FREEMAN, Circulation Mgr.

SEATTLE
71 Columbia Street
Telephone MA-1626

JOHN E. BROWN
LOS ANGELES
124 West 4th St.
Telephone Mutual 5857

SAM M. HAWKINS
SAN FRANCISCO
369 Pine Street
Telephone GA-5887

PORTLAND
1220 S.W. Morrison St.
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Vol. 9

APRIL, 1935

No. 4

FOREIGN PULP PRODUCERS CUT AMERICAN PULP PRICES

Bleached Sulphite Cut \$5 Per Ton
Unbleached Cut \$4 Per Ton on March 19th
Over Six Million Dollar Loss to American Producers

On March 18th the manufacturers and importers of foreign pulp cut the price of bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp in the American market by what is considered a double-barreled plan to weaken the American pulp industry and at the same time to give the converting mills, buyers of pulp, the edge over self-contained pulp and paper mills.

The reduction in price means a total loss of income, on the basis of 1934 production of bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp in the United States of \$6,065,762. Of this total \$2,186,511 represents a reduction of income on pulp sold in the market and \$3,879,251 a reduction in the value of pulp made by pulp mills and converted into paper in their own mills. This latter figure, it is generally conceded, can be properly classed as a loss of income as the price reduction will ultimately be reflected in a lowered selling price for paper, thereby affecting the self-contained mills equally with the pulp mills selling pulp in the market.

United States producers made fruitless efforts to prevent the drop in price which is not justifiable as the American costs are high due to NRA code wage and hour provisions and to increasing prices of raw materials.

Foreign producers are not working under NRA conditions and can pay extremely low wages which in the case of Finland is as low as 8 cents an hour.

Neither did the foreign producers and the importers of foreign pulp

THEY ADMIT IT

The reduction in sulphite pulp prices during March, so disastrous to American pulp mills and the thousands of employees dependent directly and indirectly upon them was made by the Sulphite Pulp Suppliers, known as S.P.S., a cartel of European pulp producers.

The Swedish Wood Pulp Journal in its issue of March 30th admits the responsibility in the following statement, "THE EUROPEAN SULPHITE ORGANIZATION, S.P.S., HAS RECENTLY DECIDED TO REDUCE THE QUOTATIONS FOR U.S.A. BY 25 CENTS FOR BLEACHED, AND BY 20 CENTS FOR UNBLEACHED SULPHITE PER 100 POUNDS EX DOCK AMERICAN PORTS. THE PRICE REDUCTION APPLIES TO ALL NEW BUSINESS SUBSEQUENT TO THE RESOLUTION COMING INTO FORCE."

How long are we going to accept this European domination of the American pulp industry? How long are the men employed directly and indirectly by the American pulp industry going to submit to European control of their standard of living?

show any fear of section (E) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which was written to protect American industries operating under the higher costs of code provisions from low wage paying foreign manufacturers. Possibly this lack of fear of section 3(E) is traceable to President Roosevelt's refusal to apply the protective provision a few months ago in the case of newsprint.

Cut Brings Action

The reduction in pulp prices by foreign producers stirred up protests in almost every community in the Northwest whose people realize the great present and future value to this region of the pulp industry.

Governor Clarence D. Martin of Washington wrote President Roosevelt April 8th urging governmental action to protect the American pulp industry. Governor Martin employed in his letter data on Finnish exports of pulp and paper to the United States which was published in the January issue of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.

Governor Martin in his letter stated in part:

"Due to Finland having a favorable trade balance of nearly three-to-one over the United States, due to pulp comprising 91.36 per cent of Finland's exports to the United States, due to the threat of shut-down to Pacific Coast payrolls which are on a much higher wage plane than other parts of the world, I implore you, sir, to immediately investigate the truth of these statements and invoke regulations avail-

able under section 3(E) of the National Industrial Recovery Act to prevent imports of chemical pulp from Finland and any other nation where cheap wage conditions threaten shutdown of competing American plants.

"Adequate protection for Pacific Coast pulp industry will guarantee continued employment to more than ten thousand men and women in pulp plants, besides augmenting incomes of hundreds of farmers and settlers who cut pulpwood and bring it to tidewater mills.

"This protection will also permit expansion of the industry, with resultant benefit to national recovery by employing thousands of men in construction, mill operation and in supplying raw materials for mill operation. It will help materially in reducing our relief load and provide an industrial buying power able to absorb farm products and manufactures of this state."

Petitions Started

Simultaneously with Governor Martin's letter to President Roosevelt asking protection, petitions were being signed by thousands of men and women in every pulp and paper mill town in the Pacific Northwest. Started in Port Angeles the two pulp and paper mill unions soon had petitions under way everywhere. Their members explained that the problem meant the very livelihood of the communities and support poured in.

The petitions are being sent to members of Congress for delivery to the president. Senators and representatives from both Oregon and Washington are taking an active interest in evolving a program which will bring relief to the Pacific Coast pulp industry.

Schwellenbach's Recommendation

In answer to a letter from PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY on the subject, Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington replied in part as follows:

"As you may know, I took this matter up late in March with both Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. S. Clay Williams, then chairman of the NRA board, upon being informed of the slash in pulp prices and the resultant difficulties in the industry.

"While Secretary Morgenthau is investigating the situation from the viewpoint of the possibilities of invocation of anti-dumping laws, the subsequent investigation makes it clear to me that the best plan of

coping with this situation lies in possible action under section 3(E) of the NRA. The NRA authorities state that they will welcome any proceedings which are instituted under section 3(E) and I have relayed this word to everyone who has written or wired me on this subject."

It is expected that President Roosevelt will shortly be formally asked to invoke section 3(E) of the NIRA to protect the pulp industry from low wage paying competition, and when such formal action is taken evidence will be submitted showing that American pulp mills are and have been living up to all provisions of their NRA code, but that they cannot continue to operate under code conditions if foreign pulp producers are allowed by the government of the United States to set the price of pulp at such a low level that American mills can no longer pay wages commensurate with the American standard of living.

HUNTINGTON GOES INTO CANADA

The Huntington Rubber Mills of Canada, Limited, was recently formed at Vancouver (Port Coquitlam) by the Huntington Rubber Mills of Portland and Seattle.

The newly acquired plant will operate under the same general management as the mills at Seattle and Portland, and will produce a line of mechanical and molded rubber goods.



BANKUS TAPPI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

A. Bankus, assistant executive vice president of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation and of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, was appointed a member of the executive committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry during the February TAPPI convention at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED

The Tacoma city council has approved a settlement for \$11,000 of the \$24,900 power bill held by the city against the Cascade Paper Company. Elimination of this claim was a condition of the sale to the Everett Pulp & Paper Company.

JANUARY PULP IMPORTS EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Wood pulp imports of 160,103 long tons during January were larger by nearly 12,000 tons than for any month of 1934. Unbleached sulphite contributed most of the increase. 66,322 tons of unbleached sulphite came into the United States, valued at \$2,417,940.

Of this total of 66,322 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp, 44,385 tons came from Sweden and was valued at \$1,629,585. From Finland came 11,195 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp having a value of \$402,614.

Bleached sulphite pulp totalled 30,059 tons valued at \$1,596,965, Canada contributing the largest

share from any one country, 14,985 tons valued at \$871,426.

The January imports of 160,103 tons of chemical pulp of a value of \$6,083,921 compared with December, 1934, imports of 124,347 tons valued at \$5,072,684, and imports for January, 1934, of 124,911 tons valued at \$4,697,895.

San Francisco was the port of entry during January for 1,153 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp valued at \$23,010. Los Angeles received 653 tons of unbleached sulphite valued at \$25,597.

From Canada 46,166 cords of pulp wood valued at \$265,532 was imported in January. The price per cord averaged \$5.75.

SUPERINTENDENTS and TAPPI TO HOLD JOINT SPRING MEETING

Plans Completed For Two Day Gathering, May 10th-11th
at Multnomah Hotel in Portland

Plans were practically complete by the middle of April for an interesting and instructive two-day joint meeting of the Coast section of TAPPI and of the Superintendent's Association, to be held Friday and Saturday, May 10th and 11th, at the Hotel Multnomah in Portland.

All of the papers will be presented on Saturday to enable the greatest possible number of men to hear them and to join in the discussions.

Mr. W. E. Kelly of Portland as program committeeman for the Superintendents and W. R. Barber of Camas acting in a similar capacity for TAPPI assembled the papers and arranged the details assisted by the officers of both groups.

To Start Friday Afternoon

Registration will begin early Friday afternoon, May 10th. No regular program is planned. Some will play golf and others will visit the pulp and paper mills in the vicinity of Portland.

In the evening there will be an informal get-together to which the ladies are invited.

Saturday

The program of papers begins Saturday morning, May 11th. These have been selected with a view toward interesting the mill managers

OF INTEREST TO ALL

A glance at the program of papers to be presented at the forthcoming joint meeting of TAPPI and the Superintendent's Association will reveal the interest it holds for MILL EXECUTIVES as well as for operating and technical men.

The two organizations sponsoring the meeting urge everyone connected with the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific Coast to attend and benefit from a cooperative study of the problems common to all mills along the shore of the Pacific.

and other executives as well as the operating and technical men.

Mr. A. D. Wood, superintendent of the Shaffer Pulp Company of Tacoma, will offer a paper on "Shaffer's Four Crew Schedule and How It Works."

"Some Chemical Characteristics of Cellulose Fibre Related to Evaluation for Paper Making," will be the subject of Dr. Leo Friedman's paper. Dr. Friedman is professor of chemistry at Oregon State College in Corvallis.

Mr. C. W. Morden, president of the Morden Machines Company, will discuss "Recent Developments in Methods of Pulp Evaluation for Paper Making."

"Steam and Power in the Pulp and Paper Mill," will be the subject William R. Gibson, resident engineer, Rainier Pulp & Paper Company of Shelton.

"New Practices in Washing Pulp and Paper Stock," is the title of Richard Jennings' paper. Mr. Jennings is sales engineer with the Oliver United Filter Company.

Dr. E. C. Jahn, associate professor of forestry at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, will discuss "Testing of Fibre Board and Board Pulps." Dr. Jahn is in charge of pulp and paper research work at the University of Idaho.

"Water and Air Pollution" will be the topic for an informal discussion led by Dr. H. K. Benson, head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Washington.

Saturday Banquet

One of the features of the banquet Saturday evening will be an interesting speaker, whose name will be announced in the program of the meeting. An orchestra will furnish music during dinner and play for a dance afterward.

ST. HELENS MAKES ADDITIONS TO MILL

Early in April the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company of St. Helens, Oregon, awarded a contract to the George H. Buckler Company, contractor of Portland, for enlarging the main mill building.

The roof of the 100 by 200 foot main building and another story added. The new floor will be of heavy mill construction and the side walls will be of concrete, tile and steel sash as in the present building.

The contract also includes the installation of sprinkler systems throughout the plant. Construction began immediately.

COAST NEWSPRINT PRICE CUT

In line with the price of newsprint throughout the country Pacific Coast producers officially reduced the price of newsprint late in March \$2.50 per ton, bringing the price back to the \$40 per ton level in effect prior to the raise the first of the year.

Eastern Canadian producers found the increased price untenable due to contracts made by the St. Lawrence Company at the old price. Coast mills were forced to fall in line.

The \$40 price is in effect until July 1st. Newsprint manufacturers will not predict now whether a much needed increase will be possible at that time or not.

WEILL JOINS FORT HOWARD

W. R. Weill, who was manager for the Pacific Coast Supply Company up to February 1st, has joined the Fort Howard Paper Company of Green Bay, Wisconsin, as their Los Angeles representative.

Mr. Weill arrived in Los Angeles late in March and took up his new duties immediately with headquarters at 440 Seaton Street.

Fort Howard produce a broad line of tissues, including toilet tissue, towels, napkins and specialties.

STORK VISITS THE DRUMBS

A daughter was born March 23rd to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drumb in Portland. Mr. Drumb is mill manager of Pacific Mills, Limited, Ocean Falls, B. C.

HIGHER QUALITY—THE AIM OF SOUNDVIEW'S IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Production Refinements Completed Early in March Result in Higher Quality Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Begun last November, the major part of the Soundview Pulp Company's extensive improvement program, designed to further raise the quality of its bleached sulphite pulp, was completed early in March and the results achieved exceeded expectations.

The changes involved the refinement of the production processes, the main betterment being made in the method of cooking. The latest type Chemipulp Process was installed together with Foxboro instrument control which places the cooking operation upon as nearly an automatic basis as is possible.

Cleaner Pulp

To improve the cleanliness of the finished bleached sulphite pulp two Norman Chip Dusters were installed in the main flow of chips between the chipping plant and the digesters. These dusters by blowing and tumbling the chips against a screen remove practically all the fine particles of sawdust, bark or dirt not removed in the usual screening process.

The Norman Chip Duster was developed by Sigurd Norman and is manufactured by the Sumner Iron Works of Everett, Washington.

Two other improvements contributing to higher quality pulp are not quite completed.

Increased Filter Capacity

Four 8' x 32' pressure type filter units are being installed to substantially increase the amount of filtered water available for pulp making. They include a backwash tank and other auxiliary equipment and were designed and built by Kenneth Shibley of the Shibley Company of Seattle.

Enlarged Washing Capacity

In the near future the mill's stock washing system will be enlarged and made more efficient through the installation of two Impco washers manufactured by the Improved Paper Machinery Company. One is a 5' x 10' rubber covered stock washer capable of thoroughly washing 225 tons of bleached pulp per day and the other machine is a

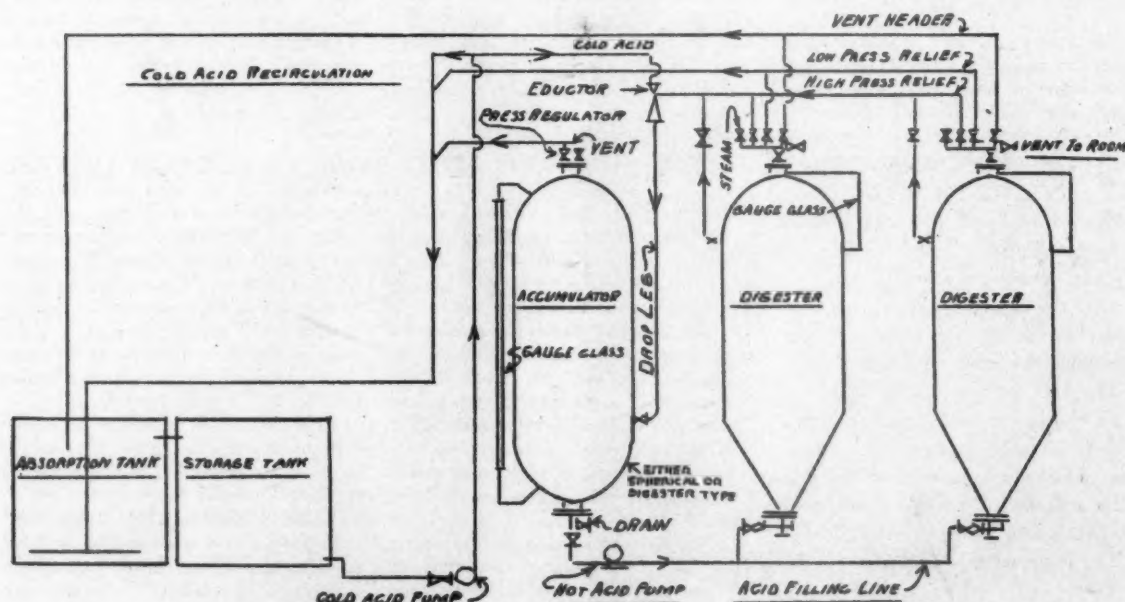
combination washer and high density thickener which will handle an equal amount of stock.

The New Cooking System

Prior to the installation of the latest type Chemipulp Process, the hot gases which were relieved from the digester were cooled with water and entered the reclaiming or recovery acid tank. The Chemipulp system diverts these hot gases and hot liquors directly to the accumulator utilizing the heat in these to heat the acid in the accumulator. The system also involves the pre-circulation of this hot liquor for a period of from one to two hours prior to the application of steam in the cooking process; thus before the steam is applied the chips have become thoroughly subjected to acid approximating 80 degrees Centigrade and with a uniform temperature of acid throughout the digester.

Normal Operation of the Chemipulp System

Under normal conditions when a digester is ready for filling the ac-



Flow Diagram of Typical Relief and Acid Piping in the Chemipulp Hot Acid System

accumulator is full of acid, heated and strengthened by the relief from previous cooks. The digester is filled with chips in the usual way and the top cover bolted on. Acid from the accumulator is then pumped into the digester through the bottom fitting. During the filling period the "Vent to Room" on the digester head is open, and the air displaced by the acid vented from the digester. When the acid level in the digester raises to a level near the spring line of the top dome, gas will show at the vent. The "Vent Room" is therefore closed and the valve to the vent line opened. In this way the gas coming over is vented to and absorbed in the acid in the absorption tank.

When the digester is full of acid the vent line is closed, and pumping continued until a hydraulic pressure of 40-55 lbs. is built up in the digester. The pressure to which the digester is pumped varies in different plants due to local conditions. As soon as the pressure which has been found to be most economical has been pumped on the digester,

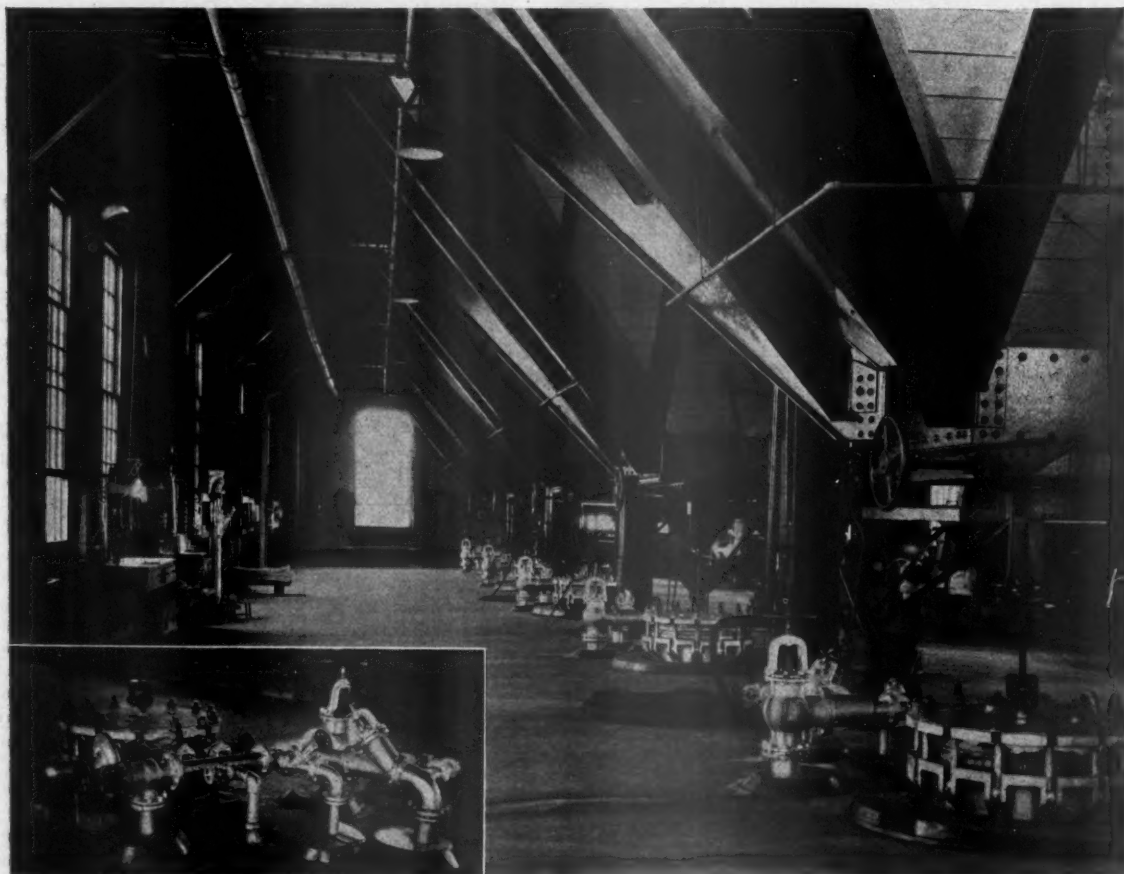
the top and side relief valves are opened, and liquor is vented back through the high pressure header to the eductor and thence to the accumulator. Thus hot acid from the accumulator is circulated through the digester during the time heat has been added to the acid through admitting steam into the relief lines, the digester, or by means of other heat sources, until the temperature of the recirculated acid has been brought up to a point to create the disassociation of water and water solubles from the chips.

The effect of the recirculation and reconditioning of the acid is very noticeable. The major portion of the inert gases and water solubles are washed from the chips, thus bringing each chip to a uniform moisture content by this acid treatment before the actual cooking starts. At the same time the temperature throughout the entire mass of chips is equalized. This recirculation requires from 15 minutes to two hours, depending somewhat on the moisture content of the chips, the size of the digester, and other

local conditions at the mill.

When the top and bottom temperatures in the digester have been equalized and the desired temperature reached, the top and side relief valves are closed, the digester again pumped to the desired pressure, the acid inlet valve is then closed and the digester pump shut down. The digester is then ready for steaming and may be brought rapidly up to cooking pressure and temperature due to advanced and almost perfect penetration, thus materially reducing the actual cooking time from steam to blow with a much improved all-around pulp characteristic.

During the cooking period, relief from the head and side is taken through the high pressure relief line, going direct to the accumulator without cooling. Towards the end of the cook, when pressure is reduced preparatory to blowing, the back pressure in the high pressure relief line is such as to prevent free relief from the pressure below this point, the low pressure relief line is used, the gas going direct to the absorption tank, and being cooled only



SOUNDVIEW DIGESTER OPERATING FLOOR

Showing cooking control instruments on the left wall. Insert-details of Chemipulp piping to one digester with Stabiflo valve.

by contact with the recirculated cold acid.

The cold acid pump runs continuously supplying cold acid to the eductor, where cold acid is mixed with the hot relief gas and liquor before entering the accumulator. The eductor functions both as an efficient mixer, increasing absorption, and also as a gas pump materially reducing the back pressure on the high pressure relief line. The rate of pumping cold acid is controlled by means of a needle valve in the eductor jet, and is so set that the accumulator will be full of acid as each digester in turn is ready for filling.

The Accumulator

The Soundview accumulator is of the spherical type 32 feet in diameter and constructed of 1½-inch steel plate. The accumulator is of sufficient size to hold two and one-half charges of acid and is outside the main digester building. Since the photograph on the cover of this issue was taken a slip-form circular concrete wall six inches in thickness has been constructed around the accumulator. A roof and penthouse will complete the insulation of the accumulator shell from the weather.

The accumulator pressure and temperature are recorded on Bristol instruments located on the digester operating floor. A Foxboro liquid level gauge, also located on the operating floor, records within very close limits the level of acid in the accumulator.

The Lining

The steel shell is protected by a special acid resisting brick lining installed by the Stebbins Engineering and Manufacturing Company. All brick used in this lining were specially molded from Pennsylvania clays to fit the curvature of the shell, and were installed by the Stebbins Pacific Coast crew of trained mechanics using quality materials throughout. The installation was carried on under the direction of the Seattle office of the company and represents an excellent piece of workmanship.

Pumping

An acid pump of 2500 gallons per minute capacity and with a 150-foot head pumps the hot acid from the accumulator to the digesters and also handles the pre-circulation of acid. The pump, shown under the accumulator in the cover photograph, was cast by the Electric Steel Foundry of Portland, Oregon, for the Bingham Pump Company, also

of that city. It is of KA2MO stainless steel throughout.

The cold acid pump with a 300-gallon per minute capacity and about a 250-foot head supplies cold acid to the eductor jet and also recirculates cold acid through the low pressure relief line back to the acid tank. It is also of KA2MO stainless steel, cast by the Electric Steel Foundry for the Bingham Pump Company.

Relief Lines

The high pressure relief line takes sufficient relief from all digesters to the eductor inlet and is of sufficient size to handle both the top and side relief. The eductor mixes the relief with the incoming raw acid and discharges into a drop leg, running to an inlet fitting on the side of the accumulator.

The low pressure relief line with connections to each digester runs direct to a distributor in the absorption tank. This line is provided with cold acid recirculation already referred to. The relief from the accumulator also connects to the low pressure relief line, and is provided with a hydraulically operated pressure regulating valve to maintain the accumulator at a definite pressure.

Each digester has one vent connection to the vent header running to absorption tank and one vent connection to the room.

Stainless Steel Piping and Fittings

The entire piping arrangement of the Chemipulp is of corrosion resistant stainless steel. The piping was fabricated by the Electric Steel Foundry Company of Portland. This is the heaviest fabricated piping on the Pacific Coast, being 6-gauge. There is over 250 feet of this heavy gauge piping.

An unusual feature of the two-inch fabricated piping is that it was made with one longitudinal seam. This method has not ordinarily been applied to small size piping.

All standard and all special fittings for the accumulator and the digesters are of stainless steel cast by the Electric Steel Foundry.

The steel valves were sold by the Doran Company of Seattle and cast by the Electric Steel Foundry to Doran patterns.

All castings and fittings for the Chemipulp system are of stainless steel.

Instrument Control of Cooking

One of the most interesting phases of the new set-up is the instrumentation which has been adopted to insure the closest possible control of the cooking. To that end

The Foxboro Company's engineers were called into consultation and their recommendations were adopted for all five digesters.

The complete control equipment furnished by the Foxboro Company consists of Automatic Pressure Control on Top Relief, Automatic Control of the Rate of Steam Flow to the Digesters, and a permanent and continuous record of the acid level in the digester.

Pressure is controlled through a pressure recorder-controller actuating a Foxboro Stabiflo valve in the top relief line.

Since long and widely variable process lags make direct control of temperature out of the question, flow of steam is controlled with a non-recording flow Stabiflo actuating a 3-inch Stabiflo valve. Chart records of flow are obtained on the original flow meters. At present, rates of flow are re-set manually, in accordance with curves plotted on the flow charts but when the desired cooking schedules have been definitely established the corresponding flow curves will be followed automatically through use of the time cams with which the Stabiflows are equipped.

Under conditions prevailing prior to installation of the Chemipulp system, variations in chip and acid conditions would have made satisfactory time control difficult of achievement but pre-circulation of acid brings about conditions quite favorable to such control. At the end of two hours circulation of hot acid, penetration has progressed far enough to insure not only uniform acid and temperature conditions throughout the digester, but quite uniform chip conditions as well, and since steaming is not started until these uniform conditions have been established, time control of cooking is entirely feasible. Should tests occasionally show a need for carrying the digester a few minutes longer, the time cam readily can be slipped back the desired number of minutes.

Automatically controlling pressure and flow independently of each other entirely eliminates the steam surging characteristic of the earlier types of control, and the uniformity of circulation induced by the steady steam in-put aids materially in producing a uniformly cooked pulp. Incidentally, considerable betterment is effected in the steam plant, as shown by the smooth records now being obtained on the meter on the steam main to the digester building.

A unique phase of the digester instrumentation which is of particu-

lar interest is the recording gauge on each digester which gives a continuous record of level of acid in the digester during the cooking cycle. With this aid the cook can tell at a glance the exact level of his acid when on side relief and avoid all possibility of drawing the liquor down to a point which might uncover the chips.

The Chemipulp System provides uniform cooking conditions which in turn permit very close instrument control of the cooking cycle. The result is higher quality, more uniform sulphite pulp. With the close control of the Chemipulp system through the instrument arrange-

ment various types of pulp can be cooked to specifications and can be duplicated from time to time to meet orders.

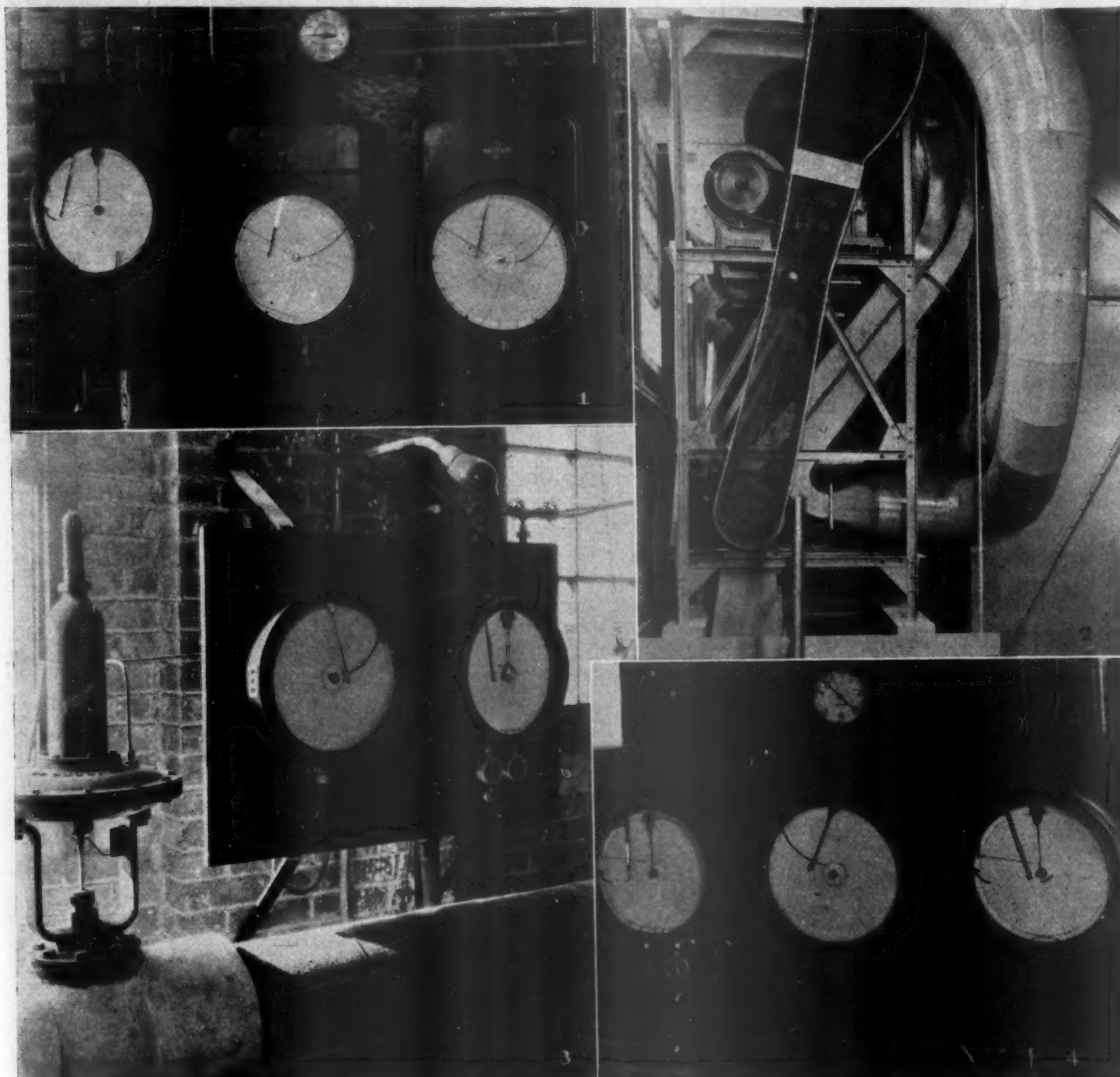
Chemipulp also contributes to the saving in steam consumption by pre-circulation of the cooking acid. The steam consumption is more uniform.

The Soundview Pulp Company has constantly endeavored to improve the quality of its bleached sulphite pulp since it began operating the pulp mill at Everett in March, 1934. Improvements in equipment and in production processes has been almost continuous resulting in the production today of exceptionally high quality pulp.

H. M. AND A. H. HOOKER SR. VISIT COAST

Mr. H. M. Hooker, vice president in charge of sales of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, flew from his New York headquarters to Tacoma, arriving March 13th. After remaining several days Mr. Hooker went back to New York by plane.

On March 14th Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hooker Sr. arrived in Tacoma for a month's visit with their son, A. H. Hooker Jr., after spending several weeks in Los Angeles. Mr. Hooker Sr. is technical director of the Hooker Electrochemical Company at Niagara Falls, New York.



EQUIPMENT CONTRIBUTING TO IMPROVED QUALITY OF SOUNDVIEW PULP

No. 1. Foxboro Liquid Level Recorder recording acid level in accumulator. Bristol Recording Pressure Gauge and Bristol Recording Thermometer on acid accumulator. No. 2. The two Norman Chip Dusters. No. 3. Foxboro Stabiflo Valve at left with instrument at the right controlling rate of steam flow to digester. This control is duplicated for each digester. No. 4. Foxboro Liquid Level Gauge recording the acid level in one digester. Also Foxboro Pressure Recorder-Controller controlling pressure on one digester through top relief. Center instrument is the old flow meter. This installation is duplicated for each of the five digesters.

HEMLOCK LOG SURPLUS INCREASES ON GRAYS HARBOR

The steady increase in the hemlock log inventory on Grays Harbor since 1931 is strikingly illustrated by the table printed below.

As the amount of hemlock in the water January 1st of this year was more than double what it should be in proportion to the total log inventory when viewed from the standpoint of lumber manufacturing, the problem of disposing of this increasing hemlock surplus is a serious one to Grays Harbor loggers.

Although loggers in the area tributary to Grays Harbor are said to be leaving approximately 50 per

cent of the hemlock standing in the woods, the inventory continues to grow as the timber stands being logged contain a rising proportion of hemlock to the total of Douglas fir and other species. Some hemlock must be taken out along with the species more desirable for lumber, but the amount of hemlock being logged is far in excess of the quantity that can be profitably converted into lumber.

Neither is the market for hemlock as raw material for the pulp mills large enough to check the rising inventory of hemlock on Grays Harbor.

GRAYS HARBOR HEMLOCK LOG INVENTORY

Logs in Water on Dates Below

Year	Hemlock	Total Logs	% Hemlock
January 1st, 1931	2,790,000	80,590,000	3.5%
January 1st, 1932	8,125,000	66,485,000	12.2%
January 1st, 1933	11,025,000	34,530,000	31.9%
January 1st, 1934	13,800,000	84,925,000	16.3%
January 1st, 1935	20,000,000	67,618,000	29.6%
1934 Monthly			
January 1st	13,800,000	84,925,000	16.2%
February 1st	9,815,000	68,200,000	14.4%
March 1st	9,100,000	62,360,000	14.6%
April 1st	13,240,000	75,135,000	17.6%
May 1st	17,325,000	89,520,000	19.4%
June 1st	19,125,000	95,540,000	20 %
July 1st	20,395,000	108,215,000	18.8%
August 1st	23,285,000	118,628,000	19.6%
September 1st	20,710,000	85,535,000	24.2%
October 1st	22,910,000	71,740,000	31.9%
November 1st	24,727,000	75,921,000	32.5%
December 1st	20,390,000	69,038,000	29.5%
1935 Monthly			
January 1st	20,000,000	67,618,000	29.6%
February 1st	17,718,000	46,692,000	37.9%
March 1st	14,205,000	52,720,000	26.9%
April 1st	16,135,000	64,384,000	25 %

PRESIDENT OF PENN SALT VISITS COAST PLANT

Mr. Leonard T. Beale, president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia came West the middle of March to visit the Tacoma plant. Mr. Beale was accompanied by Mrs. Beale and their youngest daughter, Anne, and following a stay of several days in Tacoma they returned East through California.

Mr. Beale expressed his confidence in the development along sound lines of pulp and paper manufacturing in the Pacific Northwest as the business situation generally

improves throughout the country. As president of the Penn Salt organization Mr. Beale is the active head of a large chemical manufacturing industry operating a number of plants which utilize in part raw materials from the company's own sources. In addition to Liquid Chlorine and Caustic Soda Penn Salt produces a variety of chemicals used by many industries other than pulp and paper.

The Pacific Coast subsidiary, of which Fred Shaneman is manager, is known as the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington.



MCGREGOR APPOINTED TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

G. H. McGregor, who joined the Weyerhaeuser organization last September, has been appointed technical director of the Pulp Division.

Mr. McGregor has had a variety of experience in the pulp and paper industry since his graduation from the University of Wisconsin in 1926 as a chemical engineer. From 1926 to 1928 he was a chemist for the Northwest Paper Company at Cloquet, Minnesota.

He returned to the University of Wisconsin in 1928 to do research work in pulp hydration under the Northwest Paper Company's fellowship. In 1929 he went back to Cloquet to take charge of the Northwest Paper Company's laboratories.

In 1931 Mr. McGregor left Cloquet to become an instructor in pulp and paper technology at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, where he remained until the fall of 1934 when he came to Longview as a member of the Weyerhaeuser Pulp Division technical department.

Mr. McGregor has published approximately ten papers on the subjects of hydration, bleachability, chrome-nickel alloys, kraft pulping and physical and chemical qualities of paper.

KEN HALL MOVES OFFICE

Kenneth B. Hall recently moved his office to 219 Pittock Block, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Hall represents the Improved Paper Machinery Company of Nashua, N. H., and the Noble & Wood Machine Company of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on the Pacific Coast.

NEW METHODS SIMPLIFY CONTROL OF MODERN WATER FILTER PLANT

Completed Recently by the Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation of Port Angeles

By KENNETH SHIBLEY *

The filter plant for the major portion of the mill water supply, recently constructed for the Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation at Port Angeles, is one of the two most modern plants built on the Pacific Coast. The other is located at the mill of the Crown Willamette Paper Company at West Linn, Oregon. It was completed and put in operation during the latter part of 1934. Involved in its design are several novel and some new features which it is believed make it an outstanding plant in the simplicity and ease of handling for operators. At the present time the installed facilities consist of four filters, two settling basins, gravity flow mixing

chambers, the customary head house with chemical feeding and chlorine equipment and an elevated wash water storage tank. Low head pumps in duplicate for delivery of the water from the filter plant to a large concrete storage reservoir near the mill complete the principal features of the design.

May Be Expanded Easily

The plant is laid out so that it may be expanded 100 per cent of its present capacity without interfering with existing units during the course of enlargement.

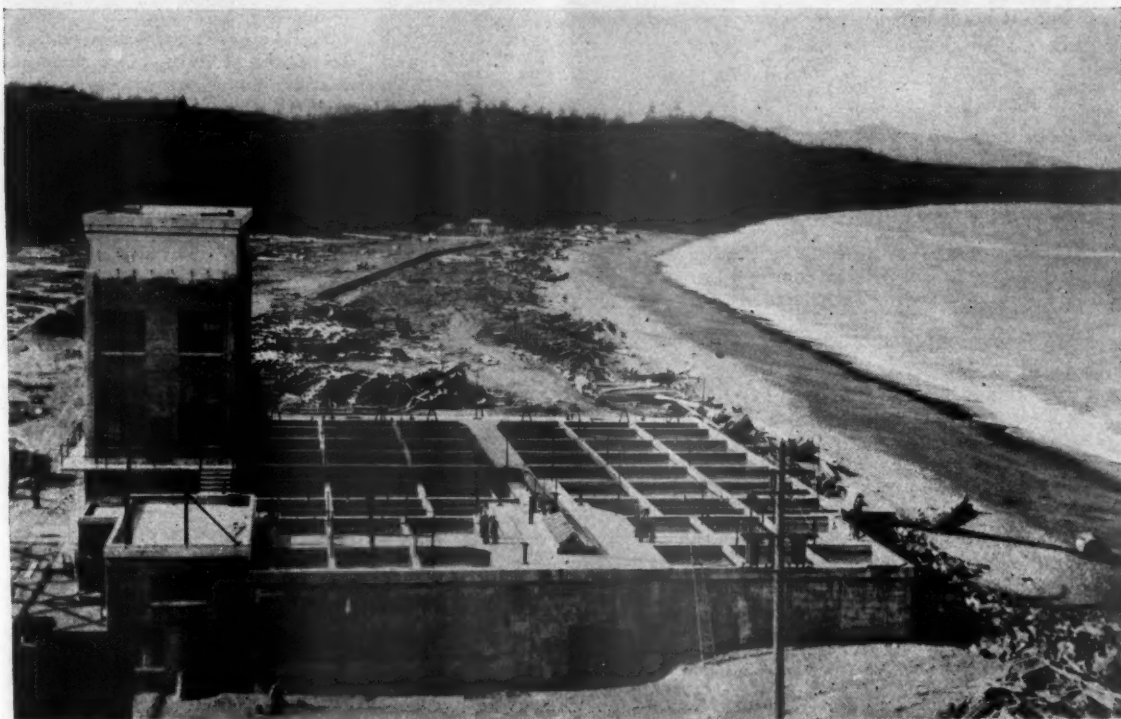
Built on the sand spit and facing the Strait of Juan de Fuca, its location is one of considerable interest and beauty. Owing to the limitations of the site available, the form and

shape of the plant is somewhat unusual, but the limitations of the site available have probably contributed to the ease with which future expansion may be provided.

The water filtered is from the Elwah River and is the same supply used by Olympic Forest Products and other mills in the Port Angeles area.

The water is delivered into the inlet of the mixing chamber from the Elwah line under a pressure ranging from 10 lbs. to 17 lbs. After receiving its dose of coagulants it passes through mixing chambers of novel design where excellent flocculation is obtained, the retention period in the mixing chamber being about forty minutes at normal plant

*Manager, Shibley Company, Seattle.



THE NEW WASHINGTON PULP AND PAPER CORPORATION FILTER PLANT
Port Angeles, Washington
Straits of Juan de Fuca show on the right

capacity. The total of the head loss through the mixing chambers is less than two feet, the entire mixing process being obtained by gravity flow.

Four Hours in Settling Basins

The settling basins, two in number, have a retention period of about four hours at normal plant capacity. From the basins the settled water passes to the filter, thence to the clear well. The clear well is of rather limited capacity and a concrete storage tank of nearly 700,000 gallons capacity adjacent to the mill building has been provided for filtered water storage. The filter plant pumps discharge the water from the filter plant clear well to the large concrete storage tank and the mill supply pump takes it from this large storage tank and delivers it to the mill.

Prior to the construction of the plant, considerable investigation was made by the mill engineering forces to determine the net amount of filtered water required.

Water Sterilized

In addition to the normal chemical treatment for color and turbidity removal, the water is sterilized by chloramines, same being formed by feeding liquid chlorine and anhydrous ammonia. The feed of all chemicals is entirely automatic, their control being regulated through the raw water Venturi meter at the inlet of the mixing chambers.

No Filter House

Perhaps the most novel feature of the design is that owing to the new method of filter control, no filter house is required over the filter units. These controls are electric and regulate and control the supply of water for operating the filter valves. A small control panel or pedestal is mounted at each filter with low voltage switches for the control of the valves at that filter. Indicator lights show valve positions. Special indicators show both the loss of head through the filter and the position of the wash water valve during the filter washing periods.

Since it is not necessary for the attendant to be at the filter at any time unless the filter needs to be washed, a master control panel has been located in the head house on which all the various functions of the filter are either indicated or recorded. This panel permits the operator to know the exact operating condition of each filter continuously, and enables him to devote all the time he needs in the filter house to

the proper regulation of chemical feeds and other duties about the plant. Data as to the water levels in the clear wells, settling basins, the wash water tank and the large fil-

tered water storage tank are all indicated or recorded on the same master panel. So far as is known this is the first time in any filter plant that all of the pertinent operating information has been centralized at one point for convenience and economic plant operation.

The water delivered by the plant is clear, colorless and practically sterile. The construction of the new filter plant has had a very beneficial effect upon the manufacturing processes in which the filtered water is used.

RICE, BARTON BUILDING PULP DRYER

The contract for the Minton vacuum dryer pulp machine for the Weyerhaeuser unbleached sulphite pulp mill under construction at Everett, Washington, was awarded to Rice, Barton & Fales of Worcester, Mass., who built the Minton pulp dryer for the Weyerhaeuser mill at Longview and also for the Olympic Forest Products Company's pulp mill at Port Angeles, Wash.

WALTER HODGES TO HANDLE ORR FELTS

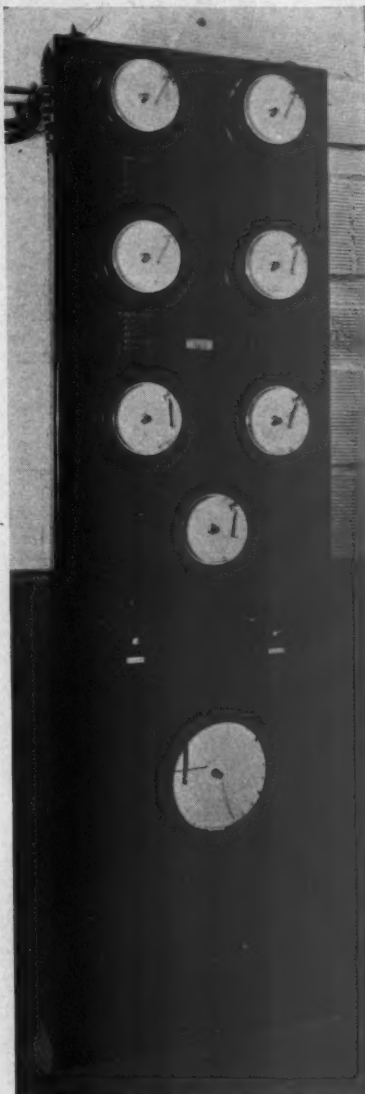
Effective April 1st Walter S. Hodges, Terminal Sales Building, Portland, Oregon, well-known pulp and paper mill supplies representative, became Pacific Coast sales representative for the Orr Felt and Blanket Company of Piqua, Ohio, manufacturers of paper makers felts.

The appointment was made by Mr. L. O. Koester, general manager of the Orr company who came West to personally appoint Mr. Hodges as the Orr representative on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Koester was accompanied by Mr. Frank Eilers, Middle Western representative of the Orr company.

STEEL FOR WEYERHAEUSER DIGESTERS ARRIVES

The first shipment of steel plates for the six digesters and two acid accumulators being built by the Willamette Iron & Steel Works of Portland, Oregon, for the new Weyerhaeuser pulp mill at Everett, Washington, arrived in that city April 12th on a Weyerhaeuser steamer.

Some 1200 tons of steel plate will go into the fabrication of the digesters and accumulators. Eighty-five tons of rivets will be required. These are being shipped direct to Everett where the pulp mill is being constructed.



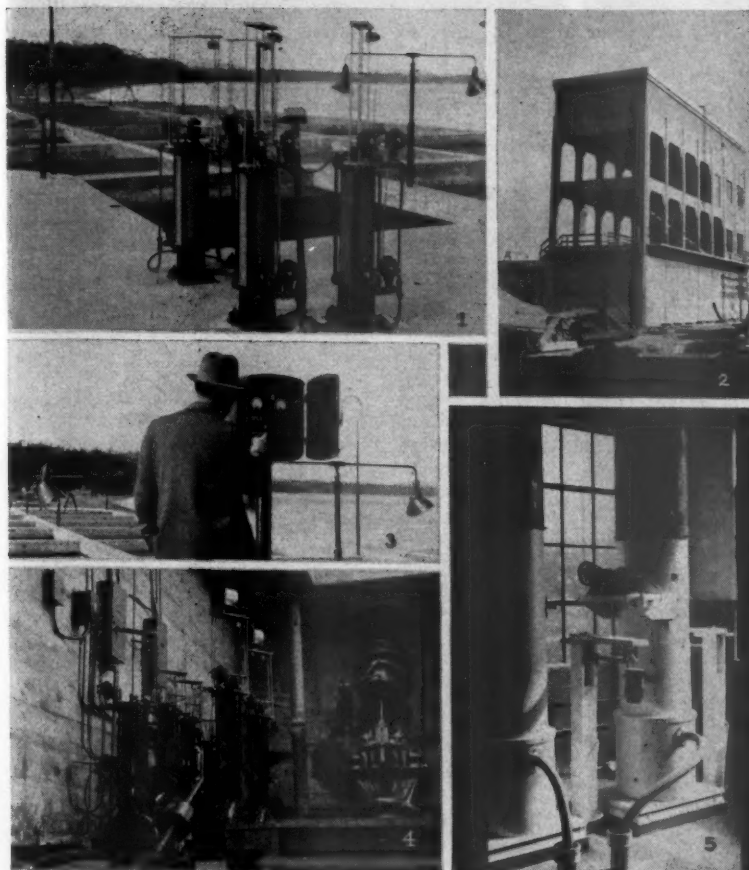
MASTER CONTROL PANEL

The four upper dials are the recording "loss in head" gauges, one for each of the four filters. Directly below each "loss in head" gauge are the filter valve signal lamps. Lights burn green when filter unit is in normal operation. Lamps burn red when filter units are not in normal operation, as when washing, shut-down or out for repair.

Immediately below the four upper gauges are three recording depth gauges, one for the wash water tank, one for the clear well and one for the 700,000-gallon filtered water concrete storage tank.

Next to the bottom are two integrators, one showing total wash water pumpage and the other total raw water entering the plant.

The large dial at the bottom of the panel is the recorder for the 24-inch Venturi raw water meter.



INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE NEW FILTER PLANT

No. 1. Hydraulic cylinders controlling filter inlet and sewer gates showing the signal lamp control and hydraulic cylinder valve control mechanism. No. 2. North end of settling basin at mixing chambers at ground level. Wash water tank is at top. Chemical equipment room and laboratory are seen at the far end. No. 3. Detail of the control panel for one filter unit. No. 4. Filter piping below operating floor, showing valve motion transmitters, valve controls, filter effluent rate controllers and wash water controller. No. 5. Automatic chemical feeders feeding dry alum.

H. N. SIMPSON MARRIED

H. N. Simpson, resident engineer of the National Paper Products Company of Port Townsend, Washington, was married March 27th in Los Angeles to Miss Helen Eubank of Texas.

About thirty-five of Mr. Simpson's friends held a stag party for him at the Rainier Club in Seattle March 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are at home in Port Townsend.

JUST ABOUT PERFECT

Tom Ahola, a member of the general store team of the Inter-Department Bowling League, Pacific Mills Limited, Ocean Falls, B. C., recently scored 298 in one of the regular contests.

Mr. Ahola is in charge of the hardware department of the general store.

LINK-BELT PORTLAND BRANCH MOVES

The Link-Belt office and warehouse in Portland, Oregon, was recently moved from the location on Front Avenue where it had been located for twenty years to 1637 N. W. 14th Avenue, or 14th and Savier Streets.

The new location provides increased room for carrying a larger stock of Link Belt equipment and also permits the more rapid moving of freight in and out of the warehouse.

ASHBY TO NEW WESTMINSTER

J. Ashby, formerly chemist with the British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company at Port Alice, recently joined the New Westminster Paper Company organization to install a laboratory.

FRANK MAKARA

Frank Makara, who obtained his master's degree in forestry at the Idaho School of Forestry, University of Idaho, is now employed as a paper chemist by Pettingill, Inc., of Chicago.

Before attending Idaho Mr. Makara graduated from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. For the past two years he has been studying at Columbia University in New York City.

35-YEAR SERVICE PINS AT WEST LINN

Late in March three 35-year service pins were presented to employees of the West Linn mill of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company at a luncheon in the West Linn Inn. Clarence E. Bruner, mill manager, presented the pins to Charles Croner, George Howell and F. A. Burdon in behalf of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company.

At the luncheon were the following Crown men who have completed 35 years or more with the company: Ed Fredericks, F. A. Hammerle, F. Oliver, William Peters, Guy Reddick, C. A. Baxter, Otto Erickson, I. S. Lytsell, Lake May and Duncan M. Shanks.

A club was formed by the 35-year men and F. A. Hammerle was chosen president. F. A. Burdon was elected secretary.

F. F. Sullivan of the Portland office attended the luncheon, together with R. H. R. Young, assistant mill manager at West Linn, C. A. Eng-house, chief chemist at West Linn, and J. A. Ream, employment manager.

CASH JOINS CHAMPION

C. P. R. Cash recently left the St. Helens Pulp and Paper Company at St. Helens, Oregon, and moved to Canton, North Carolina, where he is assistant sulphate superintendent for the Champion Fibre Company.

Dennis Cousins is sulphate superintendent for Champion. Cousins and Cash are back together again in the same relationship that existed when both worked for St. Regis Kraft Company at Tacoma. Cousins joined the Champion Fibre Company the latter part of 1934.

FOLKE BECKER COMBINES BUSINESS AND VACATION

Folke Becker, president of the Rhinelander Paper Co., Rhinelander, Wis., was on the Coast for two weeks in March, combining business and pleasure at Palm Springs and Los Angeles.

POWELL RIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Powell River Company has already spent approximately \$500,000 on new machinery and equipment in connection with its program for improving the quality of its newsprint. The work done this spring represents the execution of plans determined upon last year after several years of research work through the company's own laboratories at Powell River and with the co-operation of the University of British Columbia.

Actual expansion of Powell River Company's production facilities is not contemplated under present conditions of the market. However, in spite of the low prices prevailing, the world market has been highly competitive and mills desiring to keep their place in the parade have found it necessary to adopt the most effective methods towards improving quality of the product and reducing costs. The Powell River program has been dictated by the realization of this fact.

Development of the modern newspaper towards higher speed presses and greater use of half-tone cuts requires not only a higher tensile strength in the paper used but a uniformly better formation and printing surface. With this in view, Powell River Company undertook construction of a new concrete building to house equipment for the brightening of groundwood pulp for the entire mill. All this work has now been completed and the plant is in operation.

In this installation are included five large Oliver washers. A Chemical pulp system was installed late last year and is giving good results, according to A. E. McMaster, general manager.

Further efforts ultimately to obtain a higher quality and finish are represented by several improvements of a less extensive nature, comprising replacement of brass by rubber covered table rolls, the provision of new flowboxes and slices of the latest design for two of the company's high-speed machines, new flowboxes for two of the low-speed machines, improvements and minor additions to the acid plant, rearrangement of one of the groundwood screen rooms, improved roll heading and capping equipment, and a number of other features of a minor though not unimportant nature.

An Oliver filter will be installed shortly as a save-all for handling white water from the four smaller machines. While primarily this installation is prompted by reasons of economy, a certain improvement in sheet quality and formation will result from the recovery of fine stock not now being taken back into the system.

There is under construction at the present time a battery of three groundwood storage and blending tanks, each 34 ft. in diameter by 60-ft. storage height. As well as providing additional added groundwood storage capacity, the purpose of these tanks is to enable the blending of stock by means of suitable circulation pumps which will have the effect of improving the uniformity of the groundwood as delivered to the paper machines. This installation is scheduled for completion by June 1.

In addition to the improvements enumerated above, the company is experimenting with further groundwood refiner installations and it is expected that one refiner will be in operation within a few weeks. If this machine proves satisfactory, the refiner process will be extended throughout the mill.

Work was completed early this year on the construction of a log crib dam at the outlet of Horseshoe Lake, within the Lois watershed area and water has already been impounded to the spillway level. The dam has a crest length of 556.24 feet and is 37 feet high from the crest to the center line of outlet pipes. The reservoir thus created will provide sufficient additional water for power purposes to insure uninterrupted mill operation under low water conditions.

BAKEWELL URGES FOREST POLICY

Ernest Bakewell, chief chemist for Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, spends most of his spare time from his laboratory work in the study of economic problems, chiefly those bearing on the forest industries of British Columbia. Incidentally he is the representative of the Mackenzie district of the province in the legislature and during the recent session of that body Mr. Bakewell was one of the most active proponents of a program for conservation of B. C.'s forest resources and fuller utilization of timber wealth.

Believing that the big Douglas fir stands of the coast region of British Columbia will be exhausted at the present rate of cutting within eighteen years, Mr. Bakewell has been urging adoption of selective cutting and elimination of high-lead logging which he believes is ruinous to young growth. He has also been advocating encouragement of chemical research into various phases of the timber industries. His proposals, incorporated in a general statement of forest policy, were adopted by the legislature's forestry committee.

SMITH, DAVIDSON & WRIGHT IMPROVE POSITION

Smith, Davidson & Wright, Ltd., one of British Columbia's largest wholesale paper and stationery houses, improved its financial position last year, largely as a result of the stabilizing influence of its shares in Westminster Paper Company.

Loss on operations for the year was \$849 as compared with \$9,247 for the previous year.

Westminster Paper has been paying 4 per cent cash dividends annually since October 1, 1932, and Smith, Davidson & Wright's investment in Westminster Paper dates from 1930 with part of the proceeds of an issue of first preferred shares. The company's dividend from that source last year was \$6,572. Total income from dividends from investments was \$11,096, resulting in an addition to surplus after deducting the \$849 loss on operations of \$10,157. This brought surplus account at the end of the year to \$40,777 compared with \$30,620 a year previously.

Smith, Davidson & Wright, in addition to its Westminster Paper holdings, has investments in Pioneer Envelopes, Ltd., and in Stanley Paper Company. Investments of this kind total \$192,314.

Gross profit from operations for the year totalled \$195,884 compared with \$176,840 in the previous year. General and administrative expenses amounted to \$196,734 compared with \$186,088 in 1933.

The balance sheet shows current assets at \$414,492 compared with \$392,367 a year previously and current liabilities at \$223,527 compared with \$217,150, indicating working capital of \$190,967, compared with \$181,217 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

As at November 30 last, preferred dividends were 20 per cent in arrears.

B. C. PULP IMPROVES POSITION

B. C. Pulp & Paper Company increased its earnings last year because of the improved market conditions during the first few months, according to Lawrence W. Killam, president, in making his annual report to directors at Vancouver, B. C., a few days ago. He reported that contracts were made during a period of improved market conditions, and while prices had declined later in the year and cost of operation had increased, the earlier business had more than offset the decline, with the result that the company was able to show an improved financial year.

The company's mills at Wood-fibre and Port Alice were operated throughout the year and considerable stock was accumulated, resulting in the increase in the bank loan. These stocks are gradually being reduced. Inventories at the end of 1934 stood at \$1,027,012, as compared with \$573,751 at the end of the previous year. The bank loan was \$210,000 as compared with \$100,000 at the end of 1933.

The company's financial statement shows operating profits of \$676,956 as compared with \$404,072 in 1933. Income of \$29,877 from investments, including interest on

the company's holdings of its own bonds, brought income to \$706,834. Interest on bonds of \$317,554, depreciation of \$395,000, provincial income taxes of \$12,000 and directors' fees of \$3,900 were reported, making total deductions of \$728,454, were reported, the loss for the year being \$21,620 as compared with \$260,717 in 1933.

Mr. Killam reported total current assets of \$1,631,947 against current liabilities of \$484,739. Working capital stood at \$1,147,208 at the end of 1934, as compared with \$818,038 at the end of 1933.

The bonded debt was unchanged during the year just past, standing at \$4,766,400. Interest on the 7 per cent bonds payable May 1, 1936, is shown as a deferred liability at \$333,634. The company has a \$10,000 reserve for contingencies. No interest is now overdue on the 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, 1950, payment of the remaining scrip having been made during the year. These bonds are outstanding to the amount of \$3,321,000. No interest was paid on the 7 per cent general mortgage sinking fund bonds, which are outstanding to the amount of \$1,445,440.

B. C. VIEW OF NEWSPRINT PRICES

British Columbia newsprint men do not see much hope for firming of prices this summer, despite the fact that the present price schedule is effective only until June 1. Although early in the year, they fell in line with eastern mills in setting \$42.50 as a base price, this level was found impossible to maintain and by common agreement the figure was dropped to the \$40 a ton which ruled last year. Now conditions are no brighter, and the general feeling seems to be that \$40 will continue in effect until winter.

"The unsound price structure is becoming every day more evident," commented A. E. McMaster, general manager of Powell River Company. "Prices have been too low for economic operation for years, largely as a result of the unsatisfactory financial position of eastern mills, but now that labor and operating and material costs have risen they become all the more out of line."

British Columbia mills, with their tidewater location, are ideally situated for year-round transportation to the markets of the world and they

are the natural producer of newsprint for the growing markets of the Far East and Australia, but even operating at 100 per cent of capacity, the ruling low prices have made business anything but satisfactory. Depreciation of the yen has interfered somewhat with business in Japan, and the fact that trading is done in sterling has alone prevented serious interruption with China sales. All down the American coast competition of low-cost Swedish mills has been an extremely disturbing factor.

Efforts of the Quebec government to stabilize prices in Eastern Canada have so far proved futile, and British Columbia newsprint men have small hope of their success. To be effective, they claim, action must be taken by the federal government rather than by the provinces. Legislation passed in Quebec, for instance, would have no effect in Ontario, another large producing province. Nevertheless Quebec's legislature plans to pass legislation during its present session to control production and prices of newsprint. The government is trying to obtain co-operation of other provinces first.

Another angle to the newsprint situation was given by Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Export Manufacturers Association of Canada, recently, when he advocated consolidation or re-grouping of the newsprint industry into three or four strong companies, not to form a monopoly but to retain the stimulus of intelligent competition.

"The story of newsprint is a story of folly," Mr. Vining declared. "On one hand we have what is fundamentally one of the world's great industries, sound in all its elements and with every advantage in raw material and adjacent markets. On the other hand, I am sorry to say, we have a ten-years' record of a bad job."

In spite of its disruption, the newsprint industry during the last five years has brought to Canada from foreign customers a total of \$472 millions. This meant the employment of 75,000 men in the woods, 25,000 men in the mills and many more in related industries. Investment of from \$500 millions to \$700 millions in the Canadian newsprint industry was the largest of the country's industrial investments with the exception of that in hydro-electrical power.

There have been organized attempts at a solution which have failed because "there had always been a destructive minority and there has never been a means of disciplining or controlling it."

"We shall be on safer ground if we determine to find our solution along sound business and financial lines, supplemented if necessary by a helpful governmental attitude, but still a business solution rather than a governmental one."

B. C. LOG SCALING SYSTEM NOT TO BE CHANGED

There will be no change in the method of scaling timber in British Columbia, the provincial legislature decided in rejecting an amendment to the Forest Act proposed by E. E. Winch of Vancouver, providing for adoption of the Brereton scale, which is accepted in some other countries.

Mr. Winch contended that the present methods were wasteful and also allowed logging companies to pay less royalties than would otherwise be the case.

Premier Pattullo said that the whole royalty system would have to be revised if the scale were altered, as logging operators even under present conditions were complaining that taxation was excessive.

PULP AND PAPER UNIONS HOLD CONVENTION IN BUFFALO

TEN COAST MEN ATTEND

The fourteenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers was held at Buffalo, New York, March 4th to 9th inclusive.

From Pacific Coast mills ten delegates went to Buffalo, John Sherman and James Killen from Port Angeles; Samuel M. Learned, Jr. from Port Townsend; Fred Carey and Leo Fermain from Camas; John Bayha from Hoquiam; Dave Beck from Vancouver, Washington; James LeBlanc from Oregon City; Guy Jonas from Salem and Frank C. Barnes, northwest organizer, from Longview.

John Sherman was elected seventh vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Samuel Learned served on the resolutions and wage and working conditions committees. Fred Carey worked on the wage and working conditions committee.

According to the Coast men who attended the spirit of the seventy-five delegates was one of cooperation with the management of the mills. One delegate defined this spirit saying it meant;

"Union men shall do their work better, faster, more efficiently, ob-

serving safety rules. They will do everything possible to keep the cost of production down so the union mills can compete with the non-union mills that exploit labor. We realize that the only way our mills that are paying the scale can compete with the non-union mills is by keeping the production at a high enough point and the cost of that production at a point low enough so the total cost of production will be comparable."

The convention considered many resolutions dealing with the internal operations of the unions. One resolution proposing the merger of the two unions into one body was discussed on the floor and then referred to the executive board for further study. It will later be decided by a referendum of the membership of the two unions.

On the last day the convention resolved itself into a wage conference. Some of the resulting decisions were to extend the scale for helpers to sixth hands, supplements for fine grades on the Pacific Coast and straw mills were added to the schedule. Also the classifications were extended to machines of 280 inches width. The standard minimum wage scale now includes book, bond, specialties, board, tissue, pulp (sul-

phite and sulphate), and all other grades of paper produced on paper machines.

The Coast delegates brought the problem of American newsprint and sulphite pulp in competition with foreign production before the convention. Efforts were initiated by the Coast men resulting in the development of plans by the officers of both brotherhoods to work toward the reduction of imports into the United States of foreign newsprint produced by mills paying low wages.

Upon his return John Sherman said, "We hope to arouse all citizens of the Pacific Coast to rally to a plan which we hope will convince the president that the unbridled importations of paper from Canada, Sweden and Finland is placing many workers on the unemployed list and either shutting down American newsprint mills or forcing them into other lines to compete in an already overcrowded field."

The program referred to by Mr. Sherman is reported elsewhere in this issue.

John Bayha of Hoquiam was elected one of three delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

The convention endorsed the American Federation of Labor's proposal for a 30-hour week.

The next convention of the Pacific Northwest Pulp & Paper Mill Employees Association will be held in Salem, Oregon, May 21st. It will be followed by a wage conference with the Pacific Coast mill executives May 25th in Portland.

SHREDDING REDWOOD BARK

The Hammond & Little River Redwood Company of Samoa, California, have been experimenting for sometime with the shredding of redwood bark upon a laboratory basis and now have installed a machine with which they are getting out sample commercial orders.

The shredded bark is very soft and pliant and is being tested both as an insulator and as an upholstery material.

Despite care in the woods a certain amount of bark sticks to the redwood logs and when they come up the log chute this bark is peeled, the best selected and cut to length. It is stacked up to partially dry out and then put through the shredding machine. This machine has a hopper feed, dropping the bark to two rapidly rotating steel brushes. The resulting fibre is removed by a blower system. So far no felting system has been attempted.

AUSTRALIAN VISITS COAST MILLS

J. C. Woodyer, general manager of Edwards Dunlop & Co., Ltd., large paper merchants of Sydney, Australia, arrived in Los Angeles late in March on the first leg of an extended tour of paper making centers.

He expects to spend two months in the United States, visiting points on the Pacific Coast, particularly mill centers in the Northwest, and spending some time in Eastern Canada and Eastern United States. It is his first trip to this country in ten years. Sailing in May for Europe, he will go through Northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, later returning to Australia by way of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Woodyer says that the paper trade in Australia has shown increased volume recently, and that general conditions there are much

improved. Paper demand has been good, printing is being popularized, and the use of more direct mail advertising has stimulated paper sales. With recent increases in wool prices, there is greater general prosperity in the country.

While in Los Angeles, he conferred with Nancy Baker Tompkins, paper advisor and specialist, who traveled to the Antipodes last year in the interests of several American paper mills.

JENSEN VISITS COAST MILLS

Leo D. Jensen, district manager in Chicago for the Chromium Corporation of America called on most of the pulp and paper mills from the Canadian line south to Los Angeles early in March. This was Mr. Jensen's first trip to the Pacific Coast in the interests of Chromium plating of pulp and paper mill equipment.

JOHN D. RUE TALKS TO ENGINEERS CLUB

John D. Rue, engineer with the Hooker Electrochemical Company of Niagara Falls, New York, spent several weeks on the Coast in March.

On March 13th Mr. Rue talked before the Engineers Club of Tacoma on the regional distribution of the pulp and paper industry, discussing some of the major factors which have had a determining influence on the establishment of pulp manufacture within more or less definite regional limits. He pointed out some of the principal migrations and indicated some outstanding trends.

Mr. Rue summarized his talk for PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY as follows:

"The news print grades of pulp, that is, sulphite and ground wood, were established originally in the northeastern part of the United States. With the growing scarcity of spruce wood these properties failed to expand and soon were converted to other grades of product or power converted to other industrial uses. The expansion of the industry migrated largely to Canada. Canadian sources of wood supply are not unlimited and eventually the next trend of migration may be directed towards the spruce and hemlock of the northwest. This is assuming, of course, that in the meantime no other species as for example, southern pine, has been demonstrated commercially to be practicable for news print.

"Sulphite for other than news purposes was established first in the northeast based primarily on spruce. It was extended later to the Lake States where it is leaning heavily upon hemlock as its raw material. In recent years expansion of sulphite manufacture has taken place chiefly on the Pacific Coast where the major expansion of the industry is likely to continue with western hemlock as the major species of pulp wood used. The fact that a large part of the sulphite consumption of the United States is imported promises a favorable development in the domestic industry, especially in the northwest.

"Brown kraft pulp is the youngest member of the family and has grown most rapidly. Initially established in the northeast and middle western regions of the United States using chiefly pine, the kraft industry has developed most rapidly and extensively in the southeastern states where the future development of the industry may be expected because of the low costs of manufacture, low cost and ease of reproduction of the wood supply, and market proximity.

Bleached Kraft on the Coast

"The bleaching of kraft pulp has already begun in all of the regions of kraft manufacture, that is, in the northeast, the south and Pacific northwest. Owing to the relative characteristics of the southern pine and the western hemlock, the growth of the bleached kraft industry in the south may be expected to take care of the large tonnage production of grades of Manila and moderately white shades. The higher grades of bleached kraft, that is, those characterized by exceptional whiteness and freedom from dirt combined with excellent strength qualities may, I believe, be expected in the northwest using chiefly the western hemlock, as its raw material. Large available supplies of this species of raw material together with low costs of manufacture and excellent transportation facilities will favor the extension of the industry in the northwest despite its relatively great distance from markets."

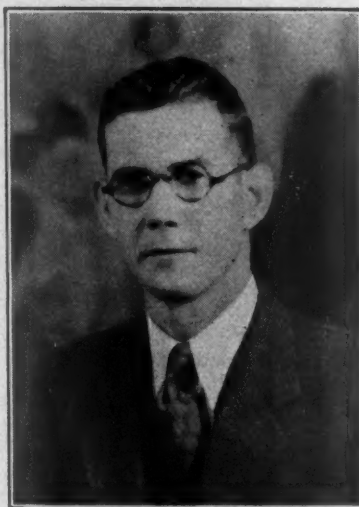
Mr. Rue emphasized such factors as low cost water power, availability of suitable water for processing and waste disposal, and the availability of low cost fuel as well as an economical and plentiful wood supply.

HATCH TO ATTEND AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

R. S. Hatch, director of research, Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Longview, plans to attend the meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York City April 22-26. At the meeting the Division of Cellulose Chemistry will present a symposium on the Fine Structure of Cellulose.

DISCUSS B. C. PULP AND PAPER PROMOTION

Trade promotion for British Columbia's pulp and paper industry was discussed in the provincial legislature when Ernest Bakewell, member for McKenzie, asked why the trade mission sent to South Africa recently had not boosted sales of paper and paper board to a greater extent. The mission spent most of its time in advancing lumber sales. Hon. Wells Gray, minister of lands, said that the paper industry had not asked for such assistance and had not contributed towards the cost. Mr. Bakewell urged the government to help finance trade promotion for pulp and paper in Australia and the Orient. In the past this work has been carried on directly by the three producing companies, Powell River Company, Pacific Mills and B. C. Pulp & Paper Co.



L. H. WEAR OPENS NORTHWEST OFFICE FOR TAYLOR INSTRUMENT

Mr. L. H. Wear, Pacific Coast representative of the Taylor Instrument Companies, has recently completed an extensive tour of the paper and pulp mills in the East.

His time was devoted to the inspection and study of the most recent installations of control instruments on press rolls, pulp grinders, sulphite digesters and beater rolls. During this inspection tour he had the opportunity to discuss control problems with the men who have been operating control instruments successfully for long periods of time.

Mr. Wear's headquarters are at Room 533 Terminal Sales Building, 1220 S. W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon.

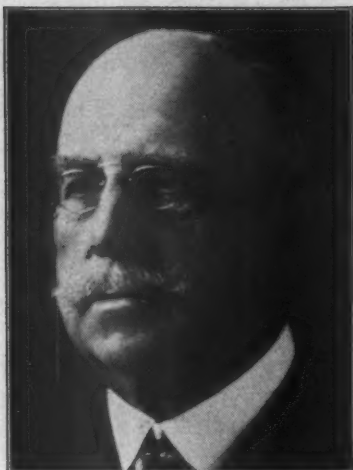
FINNISH DIRECTORY ISSUED

A directory of the Finnish pulp and paper industry has recently been published in English. It is titled "The Finnish Timber and Paper Calendar, 1934-1935," and contains over 500 pages.

Besides giving data on the Finnish pulp and paper mills the directory includes much information on Finnish timber resources, economic conditions, banking system, railways and steamship lines. A complete table gives the imports and exports of the most important products from 1921 to 1934 inclusive.

Finnish cellulose, paper and mechanical woodpulp mills are reviewed according to the products they manufacture.

The directory was published by the Finnish Timber and Paper Calendar, S. Esplanadgatan 2, Helsingfors, Finland.



M. R. HIGGINS DIES

Death has ended the long career of Marvin R. Higgins, San Francisco, beloved pioneer executive of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, former president of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association and active in civic, fraternal and religious work. He passed away at his Palo Alto home March 20 from a heart attack.

At the time of his death Mr. Higgins was chairman of the executive committee of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, president of California Cotton Mills and chairman of the board of National Automotive Fibres, Inc.

With his wife, Mary, he established the San Francisco Christian Science Benevolent Association, with its sanatorium, and served as trustee when the building was opened at San Francisco in 1930.

Born in Hillsboro, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar while serving as clerk of the Clinton County courts. After coming to California he was private secretary to Governor H. H. Markham and later was state insurance commissioner. He resigned that post to become president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. and in 1907 joined the Zellerbach Paper Co. as vice president. He was a 32nd degree Mason and was the first potentate of the Los Angeles Shrine.

The following memorial resolution was adopted by the Crown Zellerbach organization:

Whereas on the 20th day of March, 1935, our esteemed friend, intimate associate and loyal co-worker, Marvin Randolph Higgins, passed on; and

Whereas his able counsel, broad vision, sound and mature judgment, unremitting and faithful attention to the arduous duties of the various

offices held by him in this corporation, its predecessor and associate companies constituted a lasting contribution to the success of its affairs;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that on behalf of the directors, officers and employees of Crown Zellerbach Corporation and its subsidiary companies, there be recorded upon the minute book of the corporation this expression of profound gratitude felt by all for the many years of association with Marvin Randolph Higgins; for his lasting contribution to the success of this enterprise and for the inspiring example of his daily life which will always endure.

Be it further resolved, that in the name and under the seal of the corporation, the president and secretary execute and deliver to his widow and family an engrossed copy of this resolution in token of sincere sympathy and as a memorial to the honored name of

MARVIN RANDOLPH HIGGINS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FEBRUARY TAPPI MEETING

Mr. R. S. Hatch, director of research of the Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of Longview attended the Technical Association meetings and those of the American Paper & Pulp Association in New York City February 19th to 22nd.

When asked for his impressions of the convention by Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry Mr. Hatch offered the following very interesting remarks:

"In looking back over the many meetings of TAPPI which I have attended in the past, I think that this, from a technical viewpoint, was probably the largest and best attended series of meetings to date. It is, of course, impossible to conduct a large meeting like the annual TAPPI meeting in the same manner as we conduct sectional meetings. There are so many diverse interests that it becomes necessary to organize the meetings into groups. The only difficulty with this procedure is that frequently more than one group meeting in which some individual is interested may be occurring simultaneously. On the other hand, group meetings on specialized subjects usually draw up more interest and discussion than those of a general nature.

"Of all the group meetings occurring at the recent convention, those which were devoted to color and color measurement seemed to

be best attended. Under present market conditions, the question of color and color standardization, both for raw materials and finished product, are extremely important. The theoretical discussion of the design and functioning of the newly developed color and brightness measuring instruments was the occasion of very extensive and interesting discussion.

"The meetings of the Management Division are becoming of increasing importance. Much interest and discussion was aroused by the papers presented by Adam Wilkinson, of the American Writing Paper Company, and Mr. Wolf, of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, on 'Union Agreements.'

"On every hand I heard continued favorable comments on the convention held in Portland last Fall. I believe that the manufacturers in the East were made conscious of the Possibilities of the Northwest, particularly as a source of pulp, with a clarity which could not have been accomplished by other means for some period of time.

"The activities of Dr. Herty in advertising the South have made considerable impression, but most thoughtful technical men believe that the South has to go through a long period of development before it can reach the enviable position which the Northwest now occupies.

"Most of the pulp consumers in the East are inclined to believe that the present field for the South naturally lies in the manufacture of Kraft pulps, that the sulphite so far produced in Herty's laboratory at Savannah has little promise as an active competitor to the high grades of sulphite now being manufactured in the Northwest, and that a long period of development will be required before the South will be in a position to challenge the superior position occupied by the Northwest in the manufacture of high grade sulphite.

"I think all of those who were fortunate to attend the meeting in Portland, last Fall, are looking forward to another trip West in a few years and I judge from the disappointment voiced by those who failed to attend, that our next Pacific Coast general meeting will be a record breaker."

BONESTELL RETURNS

H. S. Bonestell of Bonestell & Co., San Francisco paper jobbers, returned in March from a tour of the Orient. Accompanying him were his wife and Mrs. Cutler Bonestell.

T · R · A · D · E · T · A · L · K

of those who sell paper in the western states

+ + + +

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR
DEL MONTE TRADE MEETING
MAY 9th to 11th INCLUSIVE

Paper jobbers and millmen will gather at Del Monte, Calif., during the week beginning May 5 to attend the 18th annual convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association and participate in the seventeenth annual golf tournament conducted yearly by the manufacturers as a part of the convention program.

Charles H. Beckwith, San Francisco, Carter, Rice & Co. Corporation, president of the association, will handle the gavel and he says interest is keen in the coming meeting and he expects a good attendance and active discussions of the problems presented. Louis A. Colton, San Francisco, Zellerbach Paper Co., is serving his fifth term as chairman of the convention committee in charge of the program.

Thomas A. O'Keefe, San Francisco, Pacific Coast Paper Co., is executive first vice president of the association and is in line for the presidency but he indicated early this month that he would rather the honor go to someone else. However, efforts were being made to get Mr. O'Keefe to change his mind.

Code Meeting

In connection with the convention, there will be a meeting at Del Monte May 7 and 8 of the paper distributing code committee of Region No. 7, of which Harold L. Zellerbach, San Francisco, Zellerbach Paper Co., is chairman. Mr. Beckwith is vice-chairman and the other members are H. S. Bonestell, San Francisco, Bonestell Paper Co.; A. P. Spitko, Salt Lake, Carpenter Paper Co. of Utah; T. A. O'Keefe; J. W. Thompson, Seattle, Blake, Moffitt & Towne; O. W. Mielke, San Francisco, Blake, Moffitt & Towne; G. O. Rogers, Spokane, Spokane Paper and Stationery Co.; Carl Fricke, Los Angeles, Taverner & Fricke; S. L. Brilliant, San Francisco, Haas Brothers and W. D.

McWaters, Portland, Zellerbach Paper Co.

Business sessions of the convention open on the morning of May 9 and close at noon the following day. The annual Merchants and Manufacturers Joint Meeting will be held on the evening of May 9 and the annual banquet and golf dinner will be on the evening of May 11. The golf tournament starts on the afternoon of May 10 and concludes the following day.

The convention will be saddened this year by the recent death of a beloved member, Marvin H. Higgins, San Francisco, Crown Zellerbach Corporation executive. Mr. Higgins was one of the founders of the association, served several terms as president and never missed a convention. It is also said that he never was late to a convention meeting.

Association officials hoped that eastern representation would be heavier this year than during the past several years. This year the national president is Harold Zellerbach and he will be active at Del Monte. Early in April it was believed two of the visitors from the east would be Sidney L. Willson, president of the American Writing Paper Co., and George Olmsted, Jr., of S. D. Warren & Co. The 1934 meeting was the first one in several years that Mr. Willson missed, code business keeping him east.

GUS JOHNSON ON GOLF COMMITTEE

For seventeen years now Augustus Johnson, San Francisco paper mill man, has been helping run the golf tournaments given each year by the paper manufacturers' and their representatives in connection with the annual Del Monte conventions of the Pacific States Paper Trade Assn.

Gus is on this year's committee and is the only member of it who

was on the first committee when the mill men started to put on the golf tournaments at the second annual paper jobbers convention. Last year was the only year Gus was not at the Del Monte convention and that was because he was temporarily out of active participation in the paper business. But now he is back with both feet.

Other members of the golf committee are G. J. Ticoulet, Marcus Baruh, Andrew Christ and W. J. Gray. Mr. Ricoulet is chairman.

There will be two days of medal play.

CODE ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE CHANGED

As a result of a number of important trade meetings held in Los Angeles during April, decision was reached to alter the structure of the sub-committee control under the paper distributing code by enlarging the sub-committee from nine to 14 members. It has further been divided into two separate groups, one of seven members for fine papers and one of an equal number for wrapping papers.

Under the new set-up, the fine paper group consists of W. W. Huelat, chairman; K. C. Holland, T. F. O'Keefe, Oliver E. French, W. H. Ballentine and S. W. Anderson.

The wrapping paper group is composed of Carl T. Fricke, chairman; A. J. Nelson, R. E. Banks, Sam Abrams, R. R. Whiteman, Keith Gemmill and John H. Kehres.

Carl H. Fricke is chairman of the entire sub-committee. The action in forming the sub-committee into two groups for fine papers and wrapping, is in line with recommendations from the national code authority.

CARTER RICE PRESIDENT VISITS COAST

Charles Esty, Boston, Mass., president of Carter, Rice & Co. Corp., was a Pacific Coast visitor in March and April. The San Francisco paper trade group planned a luncheon to Mr. Esty but this was called off on account of a slight illness he contracted while there. Mr. Esty is a former chairman of the finance committee of the national code authority.

LOS ANGELES MILL REPRESENTATIVES FORM PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

A permanent organization of Los Angeles representatives of paper mills and cordage manufacturers was formed Friday, April 5, when Southern California mill men met at the California Country Club, Culver City, for the third informal meeting of the paper trade group.

It was the largest gathering held so far, with nearly 60 mill executives and representatives present for the election of officers and the launching of the new association on a permanent basis.

By unanimous ballot, the following officers were named for the ensuing year: president, Frank Philbrook of the Graham Paper Co.; vice president, Edward N. Smith of the Tuttle Press, Crystal Tissue Co., West Carrolton Parchment Co., and Rhinelander Paper Co.; treasurer, G. D. Megel of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co.; secretary, Neil B. Sinclair of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co.

The election of these men to office was more or less of a foregone conclusion because of the excellent work they had done in preliminary organization and the willingness with which they had taken responsibility for the success of previous meetings. After ably handling the first two meetings, they passed the reins to a new committee which, on vote of the entire group, passed them back at the third meeting for the following year.

The April session was organized by W. Burns Collins, chairman, Al Hentschel and Harold Melville, who arranged the dinner at the California Country Club. Entertainment features were provided as an added attraction, the talent being selected from Hollywood studios by Charles Spies and George Wieman, who received well-earned congratulations for their efforts.

Future plans for the association were worked out between meetings by a committee named in March for the purpose; Al Hentschel, W. Burns Collins, Lester E. Remmers and George Wieman. Their recommendations were presented to the group April 15 by George Wieman. The proposals, in brief, called for one meeting per month, alternating between noon and evening. Noon meetings will be devoted to business, with prominent men of the in-

dustry addressing the organization on topics of importance to mill representatives. The alternate evening gatherings will be given over to entertainment and good fellowship.

An outstanding feature of the organization is that there will be no dues or assessments. Future dinner meetings will cost each member approximately \$1.25, beyond which there will be no expense. Funds in the custody of the treasurer will amount to only a few dollars kept on hand for mailing expenses, etc. The aim will be to keep everything simple, to avoid complicated association activities, and to maintain an organization that will provide pleasure and benefit to officers and members, without the usual attendant burdens.

The date for the May meeting has not yet been set, but will probably be early in the month at noon.

HONOR ARVEY

David N. Arvey, printing paper salesman for Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Los Angeles, was honored March 1st when 53 of his fellow workers tendered him a dinner at the Club Manhattan in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company.

The attractive souvenir and menu printed for the occasion listed such delicacies as Boltze & Nut salad, Erlandson ice cream puffs, cafe noir herculean, flowers courtesy of Adolph Hitler, etc. Ted Denison acted as toastmaster, Billy Myers was yell leader, Cookie Walker was in charge of entertainment, and G. Raymond Brown was the author of the congratulatory poem "To Dave."

WYLIE BECOMES MILL REPRESENTATIVE

C. H. Wylie, San Francisco, has taken on the Pacific Coast representation of three paper mills—River-side Paper Co. of Appleton, Wis., manufacturers of fine papers; Rex Paper Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich., manufacturers of coated papers, and the Traver Corporation of Chicago, manufacturers of printed transparent cellulose papers. Mr. Wylie recently resigned as Pacific Coast manager for the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. He may take on more paper mill lines.

PAPER MEN ADOPT MARVIN HIGGINS MEMORIAL RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the paper trade held in the Los Angeles code offices April 8, a resolution in memory of Marvin R. Higgins was adopted, copies being sent to Mrs. Higgins and to the Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

A similar resolution was adopted by rising vote in memory of Thomas H. Doane, pioneer paper merchant of San Francisco, who passed away April 7.

CALIFORNIA PAPER CO.

B. F. Blatteis, recently with the Process Engraving Co., San Francisco, recently returned to the wholesale paper business and established the California Paper Co. at 50 Hawthorne St. in that city. The company, Mr. Blatteis says, is exclusive representative for a number of eastern mill lines that are new to the coast and is interested in making other mill connections. They sell fine papers to printers.

LEVISON HANDLING WATAB LINE

Watab Paper Co., manufacturers of groundwood paper, of Sartell, Minn., is the newest mill connection of Ben Levison, San Francisco paper mill agent. Ben isn't sure, but he thinks "Watab" once was the name of an Indian chief.

MARTIN CANTINE DIES

D. L. Maxwell and E. B. Skinner, San Francisco, Pacific Coast representatives of The Tissue Co. and Martin Cantine Co., paper manufacturers of Saugerties, N. Y., received the sad news of the death on March 17th of Martin Cantine, president of both companies.

Mr. Cantine was a beloved pioneer of the paper industry and was known from coast to coast. He visited the Pacific Coast last in 1927. In late years he has not been well and his son, Holley R. Cantine, vice president, has been managing the business.

The joint offices of Messrs. Maxwell and Skinner in the Robert Dollar Building, San Francisco, have been rearranged recently, with "Ned" Skinner moving from one room adjoining Mr. Maxwell's office to a room on the other side.

R. D. Maxwell, Mr. Maxwell's son, is with his father in the San Francisco office but may return to their plant at Camas this spring.

SOUNDVIEW GETS NEW EVERETT WATER CONTRACT

A new water contract has been arranged between the Soundview Pulp Company and the city of Everett calling for 20,000,000 gallons daily in place of the approximate 14,000,000 gallons of water consumed daily at the present time.

Under the new contract, which will go into effect around January 1st, the Soundview company will receive the same rate given the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of \$11 per million gallons for the first five years, \$8 per million gallons for the next five years and \$6 for the ensuing twenty years.

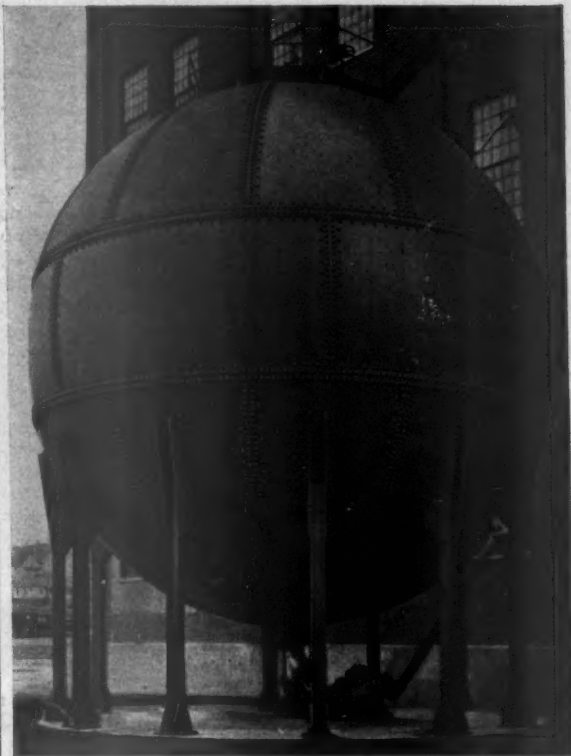
When the Soundview contract becomes effective Everett's present water supply of 60,000,000 gallons daily will be divided as follows: Weyerhaeuser Timber Company 22,000,000 gallons, Soundview Pulp Company 20,000,000 gallons, and the city of Everett, together with Alderwood Manor, 18,000,000 gallons. This leaves a margin of 2,000,000 gallons per day above peak usage.

ROUTE SELECTED FOR WEYERHAEUSER PIPE LINE

Early in April a tentative route was determined for the water pipe line to supply the new Weyerhaeuser pulp mill with water.

Sumner Paine, former city engineer of Everett, was selected as water department field engineer to lay out the route and supervise the construction of the line.

The city of Everett will expend approximately \$125,000 in constructing the pipe line. Efforts are being made to secure Federal money but the exact method of financing has not yet been determined upon. Plans and specifications will be completed by May 1st.



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guaranteed linings
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- Very short beating time with maintenance of desired stock characteristics.
- Handy and flexible unit, giving control over wide range of papers without tackle change (Blottings to Writings).
- Fast circulation — no lodgments — thorough mixing.
- Rapid and clean dumping.
- Automatic beating control, positive adjustments to thousandths of inch.
- Large savings in maintenance and man hours, and other money-saving advantages.

Pacific Coast Representative

PACIFIC COAST SUPPLY COMPANY

Portland — Seattle — San Francisco

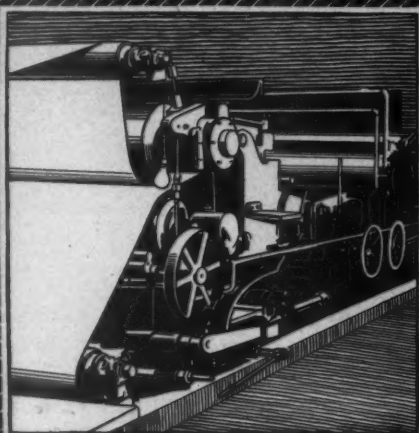
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Place your felt expenditure on a par in importance with what you pay for coal and steam and the other things you buy. It is no less vital.

Go over your felt problem with an Orr representative. Adopt Orr Felts as your first step towards felting economy.

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FELTS**

WEYERHAEUSER CONTRACT LET

Alloway & Georg, contractors of Spokane, were awarded the general construction contract for the new unbleached sulphite pulp mill now under construction at Everett, Washington, by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

SULPHITE SCHOOL CLOSES

The ten-week sulphite pulping school conducted by the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company of Shelton, Washington, closed with a banquet March 18th, attended by 150 employees of the company.

David B. Davies, general manager, and Ferdinand Schmitz, assistant manager, gave talks on the work accomplished by the ten-week intensive study course. Mr. Davies stated that the results obtained were highly satisfactory and that a similar course next year seemed assured.

Details of the plan of instruction at Rainier were published in the January issue of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.

ALASKAN LEGISLATURE PASSES PULP MEMORIAL

In its recent session the Alaskan legislature passed a memorial to Congress urging a protective tariff be placed on foreign pulp and pulp products for the purpose of initiating the development of the industry in Alaska.

BELL MARRIES WISCONSIN GIRL

John L. Bell, chemist of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company at Shelton, was married March 18th to Miss June Seiler of Neenah, Wisconsin. Mr. Bell joined the Rainier organization last November after graduating in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Bell also attended the University of Wisconsin.

RAINIER CLEARS UP DIVIDENDS

The Rainier Pulp & Paper Company of Shelton, Washington, declared a dividend of \$1 per share on Class A stock thereby clearing up all preferential dividends arrearages up to June 1st, 1933. The total of the present dividend is \$100,000.

Since last September when the company paid a dividend on the Class A stock of \$2 per share Rainier has paid a total of \$4 on the class A stock. In December and March 50-cent dividends were paid.

SITKA SPRUCE TITLE FORMALLY PASSED

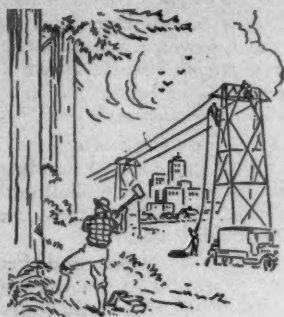
Mr. K. O. Fosse, president of the newly formed Coos Bay Pulp Corporation, obtained full title March 30th to the former Sitka Spruce Pulp & Paper Company's mill at Empire, Oregon, through the payment of \$61,500 to the trustees. The trustees then turned the checks over to the secured creditors.

The two deeds, from the receiver to the trustees and from the latter to the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation, were recorded at Coquille, the county seat.

All legal difficulties have been cleared away and Mr. Mr. Fosse is now free to proceed with rehabilitation of the plant preparatory to starting operations July 1st.

SEAMAN VISITS RAINIER

Stuart E. Seaman, in charge of Rainier Pulp & Paper Company's sales office in New York, was a recent visitor to the mill at Shelton together with E. M. Mills, president of the company.



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PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

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OTTO MIELKE REPORTS ON TRIP

Otto W. Mielke, San Francisco, general manager of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, returned recently from an eastern trip feeling that the outlook for 1935 is at least as hopeful, if not more so, than it was a year ago for 1934.

Mr. Mielke attended the National Paper Trade Association convention at New York City and reported the meeting was strenuous, interesting and the best attended in the organization's history.

"Naturally, everybody is looking for the answer to the question, 'Where do we go from here?'," Mr. Mielke says, "and after attending all the conferences I possibly could find time to attend at New York and listening to the troubles of paper men from other parts of the country, I believe that we on the Pacific Coast are a little better favored than the others."

Mr. Mielke was on a committee named to consider changes in the Code of Fair Competition for the Paper Distributors and it was decided, at a committee meeting he attended, not to suggest any changes at the present time in view of the fact that the president had just put the future of N. R. A. up to Congress.

In the east Mr. Mielke talked with Howell Howard of the Howard Paper Co. and learned that while no definite announcement has yet been made regarding the company's proposed plans to build a pulp mill on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Howard and his associates are keenly interested in the west and are impressed with the opportunities here.

A. P. W. IN L. A.

C. J. Allair, San Francisco, A. P. W. Paper Co., was in Los Angeles late in March visiting H. T. Rottler, the firm's representative there. Mr. Allair reports that Carter, Rice & Co. Corp., San Francisco, is doing fine with the A. P. W. line of toilet papers and towels, which they have been handling since January 1. In the February issue of PACIFIC PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, mention was made, erroneously, of the "Red Line" A. P. W. towels. The trade name isn't "Red Line," but "Red Cross."

Many people ask what the initials "A. P. W." stand for and the answer is Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Co., the original name of this pioneer company. Later the name was shortened to "A. P. W."

METAL FATIGUE

All alloys are effected by abrasion—some more than others.

Wear equivalent to a single sheet of substance 20 Bond Paper

will destroy a Fourdrinier Wire. Yet Appleton Phosaloy Wires

with the App-Weld Seamless Joint have traveled over 8,000

miles on many paper machines before giving way to metal

fatigue. These performances testify to the scientific selection

of alloys and the perfection of weave in Appleton Wires.

APP-WELD
SEAMLESS
JOINT

APPLETON WIRE WORKS, INC.

Appleton, Wisconsin

"Appleton wires are good wires"

APPLETON
PHOSALLOY
WIRES

SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
MAKE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE



Buying TOBACCO Buying WOOL

The only difference is
the type of commodity

IT has often been said that a good tobacco buyer is one of the smartest buyers in the world. The same thing might also be said of the wool buyer.

Just the look and feel of a staple to a buyer of wool for a Hamilton Felt will tell him if it will make good felts or poor ones.

For a felt is wool. And it's no better than the wool it's made from. And he must know. And only experience will tell him.

It's experience—seventy-six years and more of it—that tells Shuler & Benninghofen wool buyers from what kinds of sheep, from what parts of the world, comes the finest fleece for Hamilton Felts.

How much difference does this experience make? You can easily find out. Buy one Hamilton Felt. Either the calendar or the check sheets, or both, will tell you. And so forcibly, that you'll continue to buy Hamilton Felts.

SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN
HAMILTON, OHIO

Miami Woolen Mills, Established 1858

Hamilton Felts

CLEANING ACID TANKS

The following procedure is recommended for cleaning tanks or vessels in acid service. It is, of course, understood that the men doing this work should wear protective equipment—goggles and rubber gloves. For some conditions it may also be necessary to wear rubber boots.

If there is a heavy concentration of acid fumes, men should not be permitted to work. If work must be carried out with a moderate concentration of fumes, the men doing the work should wear hose type gas masks, taking their air supply from an uncontaminated source. The canister type of gas mask cannot be depended on to protect against heavy and long continued exposure of noxious gases.

1. Remove bottom run-off lines and all entering lines through which there is any possibility of leakage of acid.
2. With some acids, such as sulphuric, it is possible to have a hydrogen concentration within the explosive range, and to reduce the danger from this source, the vessel should be thoroughly blown out with compressed air.
3. Maintain a circulation of air through the vessel to prevent the formation of hydrogen within the explosive range.
4. Do not use electric extension cord lamps or portable electric tools in or near tanks, vessels, or equipment where hydrogen may be present or where its presence may be suspected. If a light is necessary, use an improved vapor-proof flashlight. Also exercise special care with tools or other equipment being used to avoid striking or drawing sparks.
5. Drain tank until no more acid and mud will run out and remove all mud possible by hose or other mechanical means.
6. Wash tank with as strong a stream of water as possible, using a 2-inch or 2½-inch hose with nozzle until all mud is removed. Agitation and scraping with bars or hose may be necessary during washing to get rid of heavy caked mud.
7. Inspect tank thoroughly with an approved vapor-proof flashlight to make sure it is clean.
8. Thoroughly drain off residual water.
9. Connect lines and fill at once with acid.

If repairs are to be made which necessitate the entering of the tank by workmen, the following should be the procedure :

1. Remove ALL run-off and entering lines.
2. Blank off ends of inlet pipe lines to prevent acid under pressure from bridging gap and entering tank.
3. The same procedure should be followed as outlined under items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above.
4. Fill to overflowing with water containing enough soda ash to neutralize completely any residual acid and still maintaining the solution alkaline. This is necessary not only to prevent acid drip but to avoid the formation of inflammable hydrogen or hydrogen sulphide gas because of the action of dilute acid on the tank metal. This solution should be well agitated to reach and neutralize all parts of the tank.
5. Drain off solution and make repairs.
6. Reconnect tank.